FBIS DAILY REPORT

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SOVIET-AMERICAN START TALKS RESUME IN GENEVA

LD090312 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The Soviet-American talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments have resumed in Geneva. Yesterday [8 June] there was a short meeting of the delegation heads. Today, according to AFP, the delegations will have a plenary meeting.

The acting head of the Soviet delegation stated directly that the Soviet side intends to continue in an active and constructive spirit to work towards achieving agreement on questions relating to the limitation and reduction of strategic armaments. We proceed, he said, from the fact that such an agreement is both possible and necessary. Both sides should be equally interested in this. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, its approach is consistent and unchanging. We do not favor competition in the military sphere. The Soviet representative recalled the statement made by the Soviet Government on 28 May, which said that the USSR is emphatically in favor of a global reduction of the whole range of strategic armaments, and in the interests of reducing the level of military confrontation.

Soviet Position Outlined

LD081948 Moscow World Service in English 1300 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The 8th of June is the first day of another round of the Soviet-American talks on limiting and reducing strategic armaments in Geneva. The talks have been on for nearly 2 years already, yet the sides have made no progress to any agreement. The Soviet side, our observer Aleksandr Dimov recalls, came to the conference table determined to bring about considerable cuts in the most destructive types of nuclear weapons. So far as the United States is concerned, the previous rounds have made it clear that it has quite different plans. Official Washington seeks to attain military supremacy and is using the talks to cover up its policy of building up strategic armaments.

As the entire experience of Soviet-American talks on nuclear weapons proves, agreements on such matters can be reached exclusively on the basis of equality and equal security. There is another important factor to be considered in assessing the seriousness of the approach of both sides to the talks. This is the need to take into account all the components of strategic armaments, which, as is well-known, include ground-based Intercontinental Ballistic Missiles, submarine-based ballistic missiles, and heavy bombers. It is natural, therefore, that the reduction process must cover all the components of strategic weapons.

There has been a lot of talk in Washington lately about plans to change the American position at the talks, to make it more acceptable to the Soviet Union. Yet Washington has so far failed to make any concrete moves to this end. What is concrete is the Soviet proposal for reducing the total number of strategic carriers, without exception, by more than one-quarter, and down to equal levels. The Soviet Union proposes reducing in stages by the late eighties the number of launching units of strategic armaments down to 1,800 on each side. This would bring about reductions in all the components of strategic weapons, ground-based ballistic missiles, and heavy bombers. The number of warheads would also be reduced down to equal levels.

This kind of approach is based on the equality of both sides; it doesn't give any advantages to any of them. At the same time, it leads to considerable reductions in the nuclear strategic forces and, consequently, to a lower level of confrontation.

The Soviet proposals open a realistic way to ending the race in strategic armaments. They envisage agreements not only on the quantity of carriers and warheads but on the qualitative side of armaments. For example, the Soviet Union proposes banning the deployment of long-range cruise missiles. If this is not done, over 12,000 such missiles will be deployed in the United States, in keeping with the Pentagon's plans.

To check the dangerous buildup of strategic armaments and prevent the situation on the world arena in general from deteriorating, the Soviet Union suggests that as a first move, both sides freeze their strategic arsenals for the period of talks in Geneva -- and freeze them not only in quantity but in quality, by restricting their modernization to a maximum. This move is quite feasible, all that's needed is mutual desire.

SOVIETS 'PESSIMISTIC' ON MISSILES IN EAST EUROPE

LD082048 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1926 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, June 8 (TANJUG) -- The paper MOSKOVSKAYA IZVESTIYA [MOSCOW NEWS] in a commentary entitled "The Challenge Will Be Accepted", today, Wednesday, repeats that the Soviet Union will accept the now nuclear armament race with Europe for its principal track. [sentence as received]

The paper specifies that the amount of nuclear medium-range and tactical weapons in Europe will continue to grow and that nuclear weapons will be deployed even in countries where there have been none before.

The paper cites excerpts from an interview of West German leader Egon Bahr to the Paris daily LIBERATION saying that the Soviet Union is, for instance, orienting on deploying automatic missiles systems in Czechoslovakia or the German Democratic Republic, which will be capable of reaching targets in the Federal Republic of Germany in two minutes.

The Soviet commentary concludes with a pessimistic forecast that at the moment no compromise can be reached in Geneva. The paper considers that negotiation should continue by freezing nuclear arsenals and stopping the modernization of nuclear weapons until [a] mutually acceptable solution is found.

FRENCH STANCE ON NUCLEAR ARMS 'NOT CONSTRUCTIVE'

LD081153 Moscow in French to Europe 1730 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Vitaliy Andreyev commentary]

[Text] These days one notes an expansion of the movement in various parts of France in favor of agreement on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva to halt the course of the arms race. It will reach its culmination in Vincennes on 19 June when thousands of French people will be able to express their support for the cause of peace.

The Soviet Union has placed on the negotiating table at Geneva a whole series of honest and constructive proposals, writes our observer Vitaliy Andreyev. Let us recall first of all that Moscow has proposed completely ridding Europe of both medium-range and tactical nuclear arms, in other words, turning Europe into a denuclearized continent. This Soviet initiative has still not received a reply. Moscow then proposed that the USSR and the NATO countries have no more than 300 missiles and nuclear aircraft. At present each side has nearly 1,000. Again, there was no reply.

Wishing to advance the Geneva negotiations, the Soviet Union proposed reaching agreement on equality in nuclear potentials in Europe, both in delivery vehicles and warheads, taking into account, naturally, the nuclear armaments of Great Britain and France. The West has once again remained deaf to this initiative.

The French tendency is not to take a constructive position on these key matters. On the one hand, invoking the independent nature of French nuclear forces, Paris refuses to count them in the balance of forces for the NATO total. One then asks oneself if the French missiles and aircraft carrying nuclear warheads can reach the territory of the USSR. Yes, they can. Should the Soviet Union have a counterweight to these missiles and planes? The reply seems clear. France is a member of the Atlantic alliance, and its nuclear forces are part of this bloc's global deterrent force. No leader of France has said that these nuclear weapons would not be used against the USSR. What is more, according to the new military program for 1984-88, the USSR is considered by the French strategists to be the chief enemy of France. As for the Soviet Union, it has never threatened, and is not threatening France.

In refusing to count French nuclear forces on the NATO side, the French Government also raises another argument. These forces, they say, are non-offensive. They cannot be taken seriously. These allegations are far from reality. Let us look at how things stand. French nuclear power is already in excess of 70 million megatons, that is, hundreds of bombs of a destructive capacity equal to that dropped on Hiroshima. France's nuclear potential is now undergoing modernization. According to newspapers, France is proposing to bring the number of warheads to 700, representing a six- or seven-fold increase. Does this not lead to an aggravation of tension? Should not the Soviet Union take into account these forces? The USSR in this respect takes a clear and honest position. The French nuclear forces exist; they are a reality that must be taken into consideration. They must be taken into account at the negotiations. Whether one likes it or not, the current position adopted by Paris is becoming a growing obstacle to the settlement of the problems being examined at Geneva.

Moscow is not asking that France reduce these missiles in a unilateral act. The Soviet Union respects its right to security, but it would also be reasonable to respect the Soviet Union's own right to security.

So the Soviet Union thinks that it is possible to reach agreement in Geneva in the event of a similar approach from the North Atlantic bloc countries, including France, an agreement that would be greeted with immense relief by all peoples of Europe and the world, including the French people.

REACTION TO U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PREDICTED

LD082152 Moscow TASS in English 2052 GMT 8 Jun 83

["The Right to Defence" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

In the recent statements by official representatives of Washington and a number of governments of the countries, U.S. NATO allies, particularly after [the] Williamsburg meeting, once more clearly trace the thought that deployment of American nuclear cruise missiles and Pershing-2 missiles in Western Europe is actually predetermined and irreversible. Under the pressure of the Reagan administration, reaffirmed at the Williamsburg meeting was the stand of the so-called "automatism" in deployment of missiles which is contrary even to the essence of the notorious NATO's "duel decision."

It is to be recalled that the essence of the NATO's decision which was taken in December 1979 is that first the United States will start negotiations with the Soviet Union on medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe, and only if these negotiations bring no fruition, then the question will arise on deployment of American nuclear missiles on the territory of a number of West European countries, though that NATO's decision was in itself nothing but a manoeuvre designed to mislead the West European public. Soviet-American negotiations in Geneva are now continuing, but it is still early to speak of their results.

Nevertheless the U.S. defence secretary now declares that if the United States does not deploy its nuclear missiles in Western Europe, then there will be no meaningful negotiations. In other words, he turns upside down the NATO's "duel decision" and consequently the initial stand of the Reagan administration: First, as they say, deployment of missiles, and then -- "resultative" negotiations. The NATO general secretary Joseph Luns also declared outright in an interview to the AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the agreement (in Geneva) can be reached only when the first American missiles in Western Europe are deployed. One Pershing missile, he said, will change the situation.

Yes, it will change, but not in a way that they in the capitals of the NATO countries suppose. Deployment of American missiles, and this is clear to everybody, would create [an] additional threat to the security of the USSR and its allies, would lead to a serious change in the situation in Europe, sharply heighten nuclear confrontation, and add to the risk of war.

In such a situation the Soviet Union would be compelled to take retaliatory steps, implying also the territory of the United States. Some dishonest politicians in the West are trying to depict this rightful and legitimate warning made by the Soviet Union as "some threat" to NATO. But the Soviet Union does not resort to the vicious methods of threats, pressure, and blackmail, the methods broadly practiced in NATO and particularly in Washington. The measures of defence in the face of growing threat to security of the Soviet Union and its allies is the legitimate right of every state. The cause of reliable ensuring of security in conditions of nuclear confrontation is not the sphere where mere words or bluff are admissible, but to which NATO leaders frequently resort to.

Meanwhile, the Soviet side most sincerely stresses that the Soviet Union does not want things going as far as adoption of such measures. As before, the USSR is ready to initially agree on big reductions of nuclear arsenals in Europe from both sides. But the beginning should be made not from the buildup of these arsenals, as Washington intends to do, but from reduction with the observance of the principle of equality and undiminished security of the parties. It is not yet [too] late to stop the dangerous heightening of the situation in Europe.

ARTICLE ATTACKS REAGAN'S 'EVIL' USSR TAUNT

PM081503 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 5 Jun 83 First Edition p 1

[Vadim Zagladin article under the rubric: "A Journalist's Reflections": "Absolute Responsibility"]

[Text] Good and evil... What, it would seem, could be more humane, could be simpler than these concepts? In the legends of ancient times, as in the modern era, the antithesis of good and evil is not simply a device, but the expression of the essence of man's most sacred hopes and aspirations.... The desire for good. The desire to overcome evil. That, if you wish, is the dominant idea of truly human hopes and desires .... But of course, these hopes and desires have been subjected to speculation through the ages.

It is important that good never speculated upon them. It was evil which speculated upon them. Behind the mask of good it worked its black inhuman deeds....

I said: "Subjected to speculation through the ages." But immediately I stopped myself: Why am I speaking in the past tense? Does this no longer happen now? Of course it does, and frequently!

It seems paradoxical that precisely at this time, attempts to speculated upon the antithesis of good and evil have become especially numerous -- in an age when the concepts of good and evil have achieved their maximum degree of concretization, when good has found its embodiment not only in general human and moral and ethical terms, but also in social terms, when an active, even turbulent process is underway to establish a new world which correlates its principles and all of its practical life with the spirit of good, with its essence.

The most monstrous of these attempts is, of course, the current attempt by the President of America. I have not capitalized these two words accidentally. I have done this because I am conscious of, I understand and realize the greatness of the American people, the importance of the achievements of this nation's scientific and technical thought; the importance of its revolutionary and antifeudal traditions (though, unfortunately, confined to the distant past!). I also understand the importance of the figure of any U.S. President, although the actions of the person currently holding this post do not inspire any respect in me personally.

Why? Well, if for no other reason that I am my country's patriot. I am a Soviet Communist. And I cannot but feel indignant when I hear statements to the effect that my country is the embodiment of evil, that it must be wiped off the face of the earth, destroyed, turned into nuclear dust.

Incidentally, no citizen of any country is likely to agree that his country should -- at the wish of a transatlantic "ally" or opponent -- become a small heap of nuclear dust and he himself, a minute speck in it....It is not accidental that West Europeans, in increasing numbers, are actually now opposing Washington's plans for siting ultramodern nuclear death on the territory of their states, and this, please note, regardless of their social origin, convictions, or religious beliefs....

However, let us return to my country, the Soviet Union, which has been declared to be the embodiment of evil. Why, I ask myself? Because we want peace? Because our leadership, really sparing no efforts, is putting forward one proposal after another aimed at strengthening the peoples' security and averting war? As regards our proposals, the ball is constantly in our opponents' court. They have, in effect, not put forward anything to counterbalance our proposals (with the exception of the "zero option" -- but after all, a zero remains a zero no matter how it is embellished!).

But, perhaps we embody evil because we have no unemployment and no people living on unemployment benefits and frequently soup kitchens? Because in our country production is not subject to feverish ups and downs, and there are no crises and all that accompanies them? Because in our country, as distinct from the great transatlantic democracy, there is free education and free health care? Because in our Supreme Soviet there are working people and not "big business" magnates or agents? Most likely, because of all these reasons taken together.

We embody evil for those who have declared the "crusade" against communism because we embody another set of values than their own, because we adhere to a different understanding of good than they do.

Indeed, our views really differ, just as the philosophical foundations they rest on. So what? Is that a reason for threats and military demonstrations? To threaten with nuclear death those who conceive good in a different way from you, who assess evil differently? However, if you adopt this approach then a considerable part of mankind will prove to be your enemy and subject to death! No, this is no approach and no method for resolving ideological disputes.

We in the Soviet Union are not threatening anybody, we are not forcing anybody under the menace of missiles or bombs to agree to our concept of good and evil. We have been proposing -- honestly and openly for more than 65 years now -- that contradictions between the two social systems be resolved by way of competition. Life and practice -- these must be their supreme arbiter, not a bomb or a missile!

You, gentlemen, do not agree with this? You prefer whipping up the death race? Does that not mean that you are afraid of peaceful competition? That you do not want to give socialism the opportunity to show what free labor, led and directed by the working people themselves in conditions of stable peace and in the absence of arms race, is capable of?

However, even given all the different conceptions of good and evil in the social, political, moral, and other spheres, there nevertheless is one criterion of good which applies to all, or at least should apply to all. That criterion is human life.

Regardless of all existing differences in conceptions and views, regardless of the diverse positions held in politics, one thing must be clear: Man's supreme right is his right to life. Supreme evil is what deprives him of this right.

It is from precisely this viewpoint that the position of the U.S. President deserves the most clear-cut and tough condemnation. This is a position which is fraught with the threat of nuclear death. Somebody might ask me: What is this? Are you upbraiding the U.S. leadership for conducting a policy directed at unleashing a nuclear war? Yes, this is precisely what I am saying. No matter what explanations are given for this policy, no matter what motives justify it -- objectively [preceding published in boldface] everything that is currently being done in Washington cannot but be interpreted as preparations for a nuclear conflict, as a demonstration of the readiness and desire to unleash such a conflict (starting with the development of the U.S. first-strike MX missiles, through intentions to deploy substantial complement to them like the new Pershings and cruise missiles in West Europe, and ending with plans for a "star war" in outer space). Everyone must understand this.

The Soviet Government and our country's political leadership have clearly warned our transatlantic opponents: Do not let them hope to catch us unaware. We shall find an effective, adequate response to hostile acts against us. But as Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of our party's Central Committee said, this is not our choice. The CPSU, he stressed, is against the clash of ideas turning into confrontation between states and peoples, against weapons and readiness to have recourse to them becoming the yardstick of the potential of social systems.

We, I repeat, advocate the peaceful resolution of social contradictions by way of competition between the systems and not through their confrontation. We advocate peaceful resolutions of all unsolved or controversial questions existing in the world by way of negotiations. It is not our fault if somebody is refusing to take his place at the negotiating table. It is not our fault if somebody is turning the talks into empty verbal exchanges and striving to use the talks to cover up his desire to rudely impose his will on others.

...The peoples have always viewed wars as evil, and deliberate preparations for aggressive military actions as a crime, as a precursor of evil. In all past wars, which as time went by became more and more bloody, first thousands, then hundreds of thousands, and finally millions of people suffered. Wars have always turned into tragedy for man. This time, the plans conceived and elaborated in Washington could turn into tragedy for all mankind.

"We are convinced," Yu. V. Andropov stressed in his conversation with A. and P. Harriman, "that in the current international conditions, taking into account both the general strategic situation and the number of explosive problems in the world, the USSR and the United States cannot permit themselves to be guided by military rivalry. The interests of all peoples demand constructive cooperation between them."

A policy which is fraught with such a threat, no matter what views and conceptions it is motivated by, is a policy of supreme, ultimate evil, it is possible to say. For the sake of averting this evil, for the sake of preventing the crime against all mankind, all people -- no matter what views they adhere to and what conceptions they uphold -- must, are obliged to, pool their efforts. This is our duty as poeple. It can be said that this is our supreme, absolute responsibility.

CONTINUING VIENNA TALKS STALEMATE SCORED

PM081327 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch: "Austria: On Various Platforms"]

[Text] Vienna -- Talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe are continuing at the Hofburg Palace, Vienna.

Speaking at a press briefing the GDR delegation's representative stated on behalf of the socialist community countries that even at the 30th round the talks at the Hofburg indicate NATO's lack of interest in achieving agreements on reducing the dangerous level of military confrontation. The NATO countries have no desire to take a single step toward meeting the Warsaw Pact states' constructive proposals, and are stubbornly insisting on the adoption of their June 1982 draft, which cannot promote progress at the talks. To all intents and purposes, the NATO countries are refusing to reduce armaments, limit the number of Air Force personnel, or lower the level of military activity.

The West has not, to date, given a reply on the substance of the proposals introduced by the socialist countries 17 February which not only allow the standstill at the Vienna talks to be overcome but also create a real possibility for practical steps to reduce troops and weapons in central Europe in the very near future.

The NATO countries, the GDR representative stated, are blocking progress at the talks toward the projected aim. The Warsaw Pact countries, on the contrary, have called for the speediest formulation of practical solutions on the basis of the principle of not harming the security of either party.

The USSR delegation has distributed among the talks' participants the Soviet Government statement of 28 May concerning the urgent tasks of limiting and reducing arms.

UPCOMING PARIS NATO COUNCIL SESSION PREVIEWED

Washington 'Pressuring' Allies

PM081455 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 5

[Dispatch by correspondent V. Drobkov: "Defensive Fire: Washington Engaged in Intensive Processing of NATO Allies"]

[Text] Brussels, Jun -- The military dictionary contains the term "defensive fire." People in NATO have on many occasions resorted to a kind of "defensive fire" to prevent the allies' ranks breaking under pressure of the peace-loving movements in West European countries and the peace initiatives of the socialist states.

Something similar is taking place nowadays. Furthermore, the intensity of the North Atlanticists' "defensive fire" is increasing as the time draws nearer for the NATO Council session planned for 9-10 June in Paris. For the first time since France withdrew from the North Atlantic bloc's military organization this session in the French capital will gather together the NATO states' foreign ministers to determine the bloc's military and political course for the coming months.

The processing of the U.S. allies began some time ago. During numerous meetings, both official and unofficial, and in various NATO committees and groups, Washington's emissaries and their most loyal partners among the West Europeans have made considerable efforts to convince their allies of the need to continue to follow the route mapped out by the United States: to intensify militarist preparations, increase military expenditures, and step up preparations for the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Europe. NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns and B. Rogers, supreme commander of the bloc's allied armed forces in Europe, have visited one European capital after another, met statesmen, and gave interviews. They convinced, they persuaded, they intimidated. They labored, as the saying goes, with sweat on their brows.

Just as in the past, a significant role in the fanning of militarist hysteria has been played by military maneuvers, large and small. Almost all the bloc's countries nowadays echo to the explosion of shells and bombs and the howling of tank and armored vehicle motors, the skies are rent by aircraft, and the waters are churned by warships.

Here is just one list of these war games. The roar of the Distant Drum-83 maneuvers has just about died down in the south of West Europe and the Mediterranean. Major maneuvers by NATO powers have been held in north Europe. The large-scale exercises Adventure Express-83 began 28 May in Turkey, in the immediate vicinity of the USSR borders, with the participation of the United States, Britain, the FRG, Italy, and Belgium. "Dogfights" between the air forces of NATO countries participating in the bloc air force exercises Central Enterprise-83 will take place 6-10 June in the skies above Belgium, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, the FRG, and parts of France. Preparations for the Ocean Safari-83 maneuvers are going ahead at full speed.

In parallel with the noisy militarist demonstrations, clearly calculated to whip up war hysteria, the processing of the U.S. allies continues inside NATO. The Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting nuclear arms in Europe had not had time to resume in Geneva when the U.S. representative, P. Nitze, flew into Brussels. He presented to the North Atlantic Council, consisting of NATO states' ambassadors, an already prepared report on progress at the talks. As was to be expected, the North Atlantic Council confirmed its "strong support for the flexible U.S. proposals" at these talks. It called on the USSR "to reply constructively to these honest proposals." As if people in Brussels had not heard the slightest rumor about the latest Soviet proposals, containing specific and truly constructive steps toward ridding Europe of the nuclear threat hanging over it!

A special role in stepping up the "defensive fire" was allocated to the Williamsburg meeting of the heads of state and government from the seven leading countries of the West. At that meeting R. Reagan's administration managed to make its closest partners support the U.S. course of stepping up the arms race.

People in Washington also relied considerably on the series of conferences of NATO military organs, held 31 May-2 June in Brussels. The bloc's Eurogroup, Military Committee, and Military Planning Committee made considerable efforts to unite the allies on the eve of the NATO Council's Paris session. Under open pressure from the Pentagon's emissaries, the war ministers agreed to follow the timetable of preparations for the deployment of U.S. missiles and participate in other dangerous militarist projects suggested by the United States.

Observers here forecast that during the NATO Council's Paris session Washington calculates on gaining approval for an "accelerated timetable" of deployment for the new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and will try to convince its still-doubting allies to participate unconditionally in this venture. Efforts are being simultaneously made to implement the so-called "Rogers plan" which envisages a growth in NATO's conventional arms.

There is, however, one factor which the NATO strategists cannot ignore: the growing antiwar demonstrations in the bloc countries and the peace-loving proposals by the socialist states, which have received broad support from the international public. In order to protect the NATO ministers who are gathering in Paris from such a "dangerous" influence, they have started their intensive "defensive fire...."

'Openly Militaristic'

LD081312 Moscow TASS in English 1248 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Paris June 8 TASS -- The NATO Council at its session at foreign ministers level to open in Paris tomorrow will discuss questions of further buildup of nuclear potentials, escalation of the race of conventional armaments, and confirmation of NATO's sinister plans to site new American missile first-strike weapons in Western Europe.

Observers draw attention to the fact that it is Paris which has been selected as the venue for the North Atlantic Alliance meeting for the first time in 17 years after President Charles de Gaulle had ordered the removal of the NATO headquarters from the French capital. A commentator of the television programme Antennae-2 points out that this became possible thanks to "a sharp warming of relations between France and NATO." "The holding of the meeting in Paris confirms that France is becoming increasingly more drawn into American policy," writes the newspaper LE MONDE.

According to L'HUMANITE, the United States is stepping up pressure on its allies on the eve of the session in order to secure their renewed support for the decision to deploy cruise and Pershing 2 missiles in Western Europe and the Reagan administration's stance at the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. Reagan's objective is, while keeping the talks in an impasse, to start the missile deployment from December this year on the pretext of their "failure". This would mean the beginning of another escalation of the arms race, the newspaper stresses. The Soviet Government's statement warns that if an accord on limiting nuclear armaments in Europe, ruling out the stationing there of new American missiles, is thwarted and additional threat emerges as a result to the security of the USSR and its allies, the Soviet Union will adopt prompt and effective response measures in this field.

Paris had hosted a number of meetings of an openly militaristic character prior to the opening of the NATO Council's session.

Held here, in particular, were the meetings of the Western European Union (WEU) which focused on questions connected with the implementation of the plan proposed by General Bernard Rogers, supreme allied commander in Europe. It provides for a rapid buildup of conventional armaments and production of new weaponry systems while giving top priority to the nuclear arsenal. Attention was paid to the speech at the WEU session by France's Minister for External Relations Claude Cheysson who came out in support of the implementation of the NATO missile plans. According to the French minister, the main "threat" emanates from the anti-war movement whose participants press for the revocation of the NATO decision on nuclear missiles.

Bellicose calls were also made at a Paris meeting of representatives of the West's pro-Atlantist circles held under the auspices of the international institute on geopolitics. It is headed by well-known Marie France Garaud, known for her extremely reactionary views and spreading of inventions about countries of the socialist community. Washington's militarist course was praised at the meeting by Jeane Kirkpatrick, the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations.

The NATO Council's session will be held to the drumbeat of NATO's large-scale naval exercises off France's northern coast, code-named Ocean Safari '83. Involved in the war games are surface warships and submarines, hundreds of naval aircraft of the United States, Britain, Canada, West Germany, Portugal, the Netherlands and Belgium.

Sobolev Commentary

LD090426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The latest session of the NATO Council opens in Paris tomorrow. The foreign ministers of 16 countries in this aggressive bloc will gather there. News commentary -- at the microphone is Vitaliy Sobolev.

The NATO ruling bodies are in session from the end of May. They have already met in Brussels, and are now in the French capital. I would like to recall that 17 years ago the NATO headquarters was moved from Paris at the decision of General de Gaulle, and has since then been situated in Belgium.

And so, in the unanimous opinion of the Western press, the current invitation to the NATO men from Paris -- the first in all this time -- shows that the position of the French Government regarding the bloc has changed. And this very fact will be discussed at the council session in Paris, among other things: the build-up of nuclear potential, deployment in Europe of new American medium-range missiles.

These missiles are first-strike weapons, and present the greatest threat to European security now. The Soviet Union has continually appealed to the NATO leaders, warning that the latest spiral in the arms race planned by them will not produce the desired advantages -- the USSR will take timely and effective retaliatory measures.

The only sensible path is disarmament and the Soviet Union, as before, is ready for a beginning, to come to agreement on very large reductions in the nuclear arsenals in Europe on both sides.

President Reagan and in his wake NATO Secretary-General Luns, assert that one only has to introduce the new missiles into Europe and the talks on disarmament in Geneva will go swimmingly. The USSR, so they say, will become more compliant. Not just logic, but also experience of international relations, shows that this is absurd.

No-one has been allowed to talk to the Soviet Union from a position of strength. But on the other hand, there is a new kind of experience in international relations, the experience of arms limitation. There is experience of friendly, fruitful, and mutually advantageous links between states with different social systems. The visit of the Finnish president to the Soviet Union has once again shown this. One can also find experience of this kind in the history of relations between the USSR and other countries of the West -- it cannot be struck from people's memories.

Paris was once named among the pioneers of detente. It now seems ready to play a different role. As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, it is sure of its peace-loving course and confirms this in deed.

MOSCOW PAPER EXAMINES TASKS OF UNCTAD SESSION

PM090921 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 7 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by M. Yevgenyev: "On Different Positions"]

[Excerpt] During the Sixth UNCTAD Session the Soviet Union will steer a line toward ensuring that economic relations between countries are built on the basis of the strict observance of the principles of equality, respect for sovereignty, noninterference in states' internal affairs, mutual advantage, and the observance of treaty commitments undertaken. We resolutely advocate the removal of existing trade and political barriers.

The Soviet Union attaches important significance to UNCTAD's activity in the field of stabilizing raw material markets and advocates a fundamental restructuring of the foundations of the world raw material market aimed in particular at improving the developing countries' position in the raw material trade. We always support the developing countries' just demands for the democratization of currency and financial relations and their actions against the policy of diktat pursued in this field by the biggest Western countries. The aggravation to be observed in the crisis of the West's international currency system, especially in connection with the intensification of inflation and the sharp fluctuations in currency exchange rates, complicates international trade and economic relations, and harms world trade. The Soviet Union advocates the speediest completion of the drafting of an international code of conduct in the field of the transfer of technology, which could become an international document regulating the buying and selling of technology on a just, democratic basis and help to normalize the conditions of the international exchange of technology and eliminate inequality, discrimination, and the Western monopolies' restrictive business practice in this field.

The Western states, which are trying to use the grave economic position of the majority of developing countries to halt and reverse the process of their economic decolonization, approach the Sixth UNCTAD Congress from completely different positions.

The success of the UNCTAD session which has opened will depend largely on the unity of actions of the developing and socialist countries and also on the degree to which the developing countries succeed in preserving the anticolonial and anti-imperialist orientation of their position.

PRAVDA'S KORIONOV ON U.S. MILITARY POLICY

PM081405 Mosocw PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[PRAVDA political observer Vitaliy Korinov article: "You Cannot Play With Mankind's Destinies"]

[Text] Recent events indicate that the Reagan administration is striving to make the arms race, which it has unleashed, really unrestrained. More and more new military programs are being elaborated, with a single goal -- that of disrupting the established equilibrium of forces, achieving U.S. and NATO military superiority, and trying to use blackmail or military force to make other states and peoples submit to American imperialism's diktat.

In this situation the Soviet Government's calm, well considered statement resounded like a message of peace and hope.

"It is the duty of all states," the document says, "to find a solution to the urgent tasks of the limitation and reduction of arms, above all nuclear arms, and to return to the path of detente -- political and military detente. This is required by the interests of all peoples and states, regardless of the geographical region of the world or the socioeconomic system in which they live, and of the political grouping, or movement to which they belong."

People who think objectively, by no means see the Soviet statement as an attempt to "intimidate the West," as is falsely asserted by propaganda signing Washington's tune; they see it as a timely, necessary warning. They realize that over many years, the USSR has honestly held talks with the United States on limiting and reducing nuclear arms and has put forward constructive initiatives. Our country unilaterally adopted a pledge not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and announced a unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range facilities in Europe.

Egon Bahr, member of the Social Democratic Party of Germany Board Presidium, says: "It is just stupid to claim that the USSR is threatening the West with retaliatory measures in the event of the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. On the contrary, the fact that the Soviet Union makes its intentions known in good time should only be welcomed. After all, 2 years ago, the USSR announced that in the event of the deployment of new American nuclear missiles it will be forced to adopt retaliatory measures."

The well-known FRG public figure L. Knorr, member of the directorate of the German Peace Union Party, notes that the statement's significance is emphasized by the fact that it has been published at a moment when imperialist forces are making an attempt at the military encirclement of socialist countries. Of course, the USSR cannot permit the disruption of the nuclear equilibrium.

Even in the United States, some people understand that. Democrat R. Dellums, member of the House of Representatives, for instance, characterizing Washington's intention of deploying new American nuclear missiles in Europe at all costs, observed: "These actions bring the world to the brink of disaster."

For many years now aggressive U.S. imperialist circles have entertained plans for military adventures against the USSR and the other socialist community countries.

Whatever codenames the secret military plans elaborate deep within the Pentagon may bear -- Broiler or Halfmoon, Romeo or Delta, Solarium or Dropshot -- their objectives have been formultated unambiguously: "put an end to the Soviet state," "eliminate socialism as a social system," "put an end to communism once and for all."

The black designs remain the same today. Quite recently in THE WASHINGTON POST, General M. Taylor, retired former army chief of staff and chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was calling for the United States to acquire "the capability to inflict such damage and such losses on the Soviet Union in a few hours as would be at least as much as the Soviet Union suffered in 4 years of World War II."

Guided by such misanthropic principles, the American military stubbornly pursues the course of equipping the U.S. Armed Forces with the latest means of mass destruction -- nuclear, chemical, bacteriological, neutron, and space weapons. The emphasis is on first-strike weapons. Just such a weapon is the Pershing-II missile, for which deployment sites are already being built in the FRG. Preparations for the deployment of cruise missiles are already under way in Britain, Italy, and certain other West European countries. The MX missiles will also be first-strike weapons -- President Reagan pushed the decision to produce them through the Congress by deceiving the congressmen and declaring that he is a..."believer in arms control." Reagan, Senator G. Hart wrote, has a "distorted logic which turns black to white, arms buildup into arms control, and the threat of war into a potential designed to ensure peace. The President stands everything on its head."

This course is inimical to the people's aspirations and desires. Through imperialism's fault, the world already spends $1 million on armaments every minute. In the years to come, this burden threatens to become even heavier, since multibillion dollar arms race programs extending to the end of this century have been set in motion in the United States.

The White House's course is not only turning the United States into a "garrison state." It is condemning whole countries in West Europe to the role of Pentagon launch pads with all the ensuing fatal consequences for those states. The claims of Washington and its yes-men to the effect that the Pershings and cruise missiles are needed to ensure the security of West European countries, which are allegedly threatened by Soviet missiles, are insincere. "The SS-20's are only a pretext," American scientist (P. Dil) notes reasonably, "even if the Soviet missiles were eliminated at once, the American Government would still find a way to deploy the cruise missiles and Pershing-II missiles."

Washington's true designs have nothing to do with concern for the U.S. allies' security. Admiral A. Sanguinetti, former French commander of the Mediterranean fleet, in an interview for the American magazine IN THESE TIMES, repeated admissions by certain American NATO officers: "They told me quite frankly, that one fine day the Americans will have to think about destroying Europe. After all, you are our main competitor in many things." And that is true, Sanguinetti observes; Europe holds a leading place in trade on a worldwide scale, so its destruction could only benefit the American economy.

The policy of preparing bridgeheads for military adventures, saber-rattling, direct or indirect use of armed forces to impose on other countries an order which suits Washington -- the present U.S. Administration's course is increasingly appearing like this to the peoples. The American weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT cites characteristic figures: "At least 262 times since the end of World War II the United States has used armed forces to achieve American foreign policy aims."

Disregarding the people' vital interests, the forces which determine the U.S. course, strive to foist this adventurist course firmly on their allies too. The latest evidence of this is the statement by the leaders of the seven leading capitalist states, adopted at their recent meeting. The pressure from the White House incumbent on the participants in the Williamsburg meeting was so obvious that the newspaper LE QUOTIDIEN DE PARIS called that city "Reagansburg." Washington hypocritically presents the statement of the "Seven" as a "document on questions of arms control." But it is a mockery of common sense to describe in this way, a statement which justified and fans the arms race.

The Soviet Union counterposes to this dangerous policy a purposeful course of averting nuclear catastrophe. It advocates profound reductions in nuclear arms of all types in the interests of increasing the overall military-strategic stability while strictly observing the principle of equality and identical security. The proposals submitted by the Soviet Union is Geneva provide a good basis for this.

The possibility of reaching a fair agreement still exists at the Geneva talks. The USSR will do all in its power to ensure that this possibility becomes reality. At the same time, the Soviet Union cannot ignore the real facts. Washington clearly does not want to seek mutually acceptable solutions in Geneva, in Vienna, or at other international talks. All its proposals, whatever hypocritical statements may disguise them, are basically aimed at further spurring on the race for strategic and other arms.

The threat to the security of the USSR and its allies is growing. The Soviet Union is faced with the need to adopt retaliatory measures to strengthen its defense capability, including through the deployment of appropriate new strategic systems. These are enforced measures. Such steps by the Soviet Union are dictated by the situation actually emerging and will only be its response to U.S. actions.

"The U.S. and NATO decision to embark on the deployment of new American missiles in Europe, if it is implemented," the Soviet government stated, "will force the USSR to review the decision it adopted last year on a unilateral moratorium on the further deployment of medium-range facilities in the European zone. The need would also arise to implement -- by agreement with the other Warsaw Pact countries -- other measures to deploy additional facilities with a view to creating the necessary counterweight to the growing grouping of U.S. forward-based nuclear facilities in Europe and other NATO countries' nuclear armaments. It would also be necessary, as the Soviet side has warned repeatedly, to adopt the necessary retaliatory measures with the United States' own territory in view."

NATO circles will be making a serious mistake, if they do not treat the USSR's warnings with the utmost seriousness and responsibility.

Our state's love of peace is evidence of the Soviet people's unshakable confidence in their own forces. We are able to respond to the blackmail and threats of imperialist adventurists and to ensure our own security and that of our allies. Attempts to intimidate the Soviet people, who have demonstrated their ability to withstand any tests, are absurd. We have loyal friends and allies. The growing antiwar, anti-nuclear movement in all countries and continents is clear evidence that other peoples too are filly determined to curb the warmongers.

Peace can be preserved. Soviet people, the socialist community countries, and all peace-loving peoples and states will watch vigilantly how Washington reacts to proposals which pursue a single goal -- that of protecting the planet from nuclear catastrophe.

HARRIMAN'S 'GENERAL IMPRESSION' OF ANDROPOV TALK

PM081150 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Jun 83 First Edition p 4

[C. Vasilyev report: "There Is No Reasonable Alternative"]

[Excerpt] Averell Harriman and his wife Pamela are again in Moscow. He has been received by Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. At a press conference at the International Trade Center on Krasnaya Presnya the senior U.S. diplomat and politician replies to questions with discretion. There is no authorization to discuss publicly details of the conversation, but he willingly outlines a general impression:

"General Secretary Andropov," Harriman says, "expressed alarm caused by the world situation and concern with the state of Soviet-U.S. relations. The Soviet leader emphasized that the course of peaceful coexistence and the development of smooth, mutually advantageous, and -- even better -- good-neighborly relations with the United States is the general line of the USSR's policy."

"Everyone in the world," Harriman said in reply to another question, "is perturbed by the threat of a nuclear war. It must be understood that there will be no victors in such a war, that war will become catastrophe. It is very important that our two countries, the most powerful in the world, should live in harmony with one another and find peaceful ways to resolve their differences."

Averell Harriman, a senior U.S. political figure, speaks for that part of U.S. society which understands that there is no reasonable alternative to peaceful coexistence between the two socioeconomic systems in our age.

U.S. MILITARY PLANS BELIE VERBAL ASSURANCES

LD082334 Moscow TASS in English 1623 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Washington June 8 TASS -- The newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST has recently published a number of publications suggesting an alleged change in Soviet-American relations, some current "business talk" between the USA and the USSR, which may almost lead to international detente and streamlining bilateral relations. In so doing, the newspaper quotes various representatives of the administration.

But in real fact things stand quite differently. The White House is engaged in large-scale military preparations in all directions. Its attempts to create through the press a semblance of an exchange of views on some issues are apparently designed to reassure the public, to distract attention from its militaristic preparations, which are a source of deep concern.

Unlike the publications in THE WASHINGTON POST, many American experts are expressing great doubt that any agreements are possible with the present stand of the White House. Indeed, the administration is speeding up the deployment of the American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, which is in conflict with the aims of the Geneva talks. The budget of the Defence Department has reached the unprecedented level of 280 billion dollars. Sophisticated types of both conventional and nuclear weapons are being designed.

It is absolutely obvious that Washington is placing stake on eliminating the parity which has shaped [as received] and ensuring for itself unilateral advantages. But the attempts in THE WASHINGTON POST at presenting the administration's propaganda inventions for reality will not deceive anybody.

REAGAN'S ANTICOMMUNISM CRUSADE DRAWS CRITICISM

LD090409 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Today is probably one of the most odious dates in the contemporary history of international relations. One year ago today, speaking in the British Parliament in London, the United States President Mr Reagan called for a crusade against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. In our commentary Vladislav Kozyakov [words indistinct].

The bellicose statement of the United States (?President) at once angered the public because it confirmed the worst fears about the policy of the present American leaders on the international scene, the fears that the administration had decided to substitute dictate, force, and interference in the affairs of other nations for universally accepted norms of inter-government relations. People saw that (?as) he called for a crusade against communism President Reagan was in fact pushing the world to a nuclear disaster. To every soberminded person [words indistinct] that (?bending) on pressure tactics with regard to the Soviet Union [passage indistinct] chosen the socialist way of development is a dangerous adventure. Already at that time, 1 year ago, the rude attacks of the United States President on the Soviet Union and his call for a crusade were no mere rhetoric, which incidentally is entirely out of place in the Soviet-American relations since the maintenance of peace throughout our planet to a great extent depends on the state of these relations. Yet Reagan's speech in the British Parliament contained not only bellicose rhetoric, so unbecoming to a head of state, his attacks against the Soviet Union and Marxism-Leninism concealed quite a concrete plan of preparing and unleashing a nuclear war in which, as the White House claims, America could gain the upper hand.

These plans of the American Administration have in the past year produced a number of decisions on the building in the United States of new types of nuclear weapons and of other military measures to be carried out on a global scale. For example, work is in full swing to build first-strike nuclear weapons such as the Ohio submarine with super-accurate Trident II missiles, the B-1B and Stealth bombers, MX missiles, long-range cruise missiles, and space military systems. In addition to this, preparations have got underway to deploy Pershing II missiles and cruise missiles in Western Europe in direct proximity to the territory of the Soviet Union and its allies in the Warsaw Treaty Organization.

Just as alarming are Washington's attempts to step up military preparations all along the borders of the socialist countries and not only in Europe. The newly established Central Military Command of the United States intends to operate in a zone incorporating the territory of 19 countries of Asia and Africa. At their recent summit in Williamsburg the seven capitalist countries raised the issue of actually making Japan another member of the NATO aggressive bloc. Incidentally, as it carries out all this militaristic activity the Reagan administration does not show any desire to take a genuinely serious and responsible approach to talks on limiting and reducing nuclear and other weapons. At the current talks in Geneva, Vienna, and Madrid, the American delegates, to sabotage agreements, come out with proposals which are absolutely unacceptable. Official Washington refuses to support acutally all the proposals of the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Treaty countries which are designed to promote agreements on limiting armaments on the basis of equality and equal security. In this condition the Soviet Union, as its government has repeatedly stressed, is naturally compelled, together with its allies, to take all the measures needed to strengthen its defenses. Yet our country is fully resolved to use its influence and authority on the international arena to prevent, together with its allies and friends, the events from taking a dangerous course, to check the menace that imperialist groups in the United States are pushing the world to.

To stop lovers of military adventures, all those who in our nuclear age nurture the insane plans of crusade, to stop them is today the task and duty of all men and women who cherish peace and life on the earth.

OUTCRY AGAINST ANTI-ZIONIST COMMITTEE HIT

LD090246 Moscow TASS in English 1952 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- TASS news analyst Boris Shabaev writes:

"I can predict an exasperated outcry against the Soviet Union from the Zionist camp," newsmen were told by chairman of the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public, twice hero of the Soviet Union Colonel General David Dragunskiy in connection with the establishment of the committee. The general has proved to be right: the outcry came from A. Romberg, a representative of the U.S. State Department, who was in a hurry to come out in defence both of the Zionist ideology and the aggressive political practices of the State of Israel inspired by Washington.

In his anti-Soviet frenzy, Mr Romberg could only go over the old ground of Zionist propaganda.

The representative of the State Department is trying to picture as... an "anti-semitic campaign" the establishment and the activities of the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public, which has been necessitated by the awareness of the need for stepping up the struggle against international Zionism, exposing its reactionary essence, and showing how the imperialist circles, above all Washington, are using Zionism to whip up a militaristic hysteria, build up the arms race, and fan anti-Soviet sentiments. There is nothing new about Mr Romberg's allegation. Zealous champions of Zionism once accused even Bruno Kreisky, the former chancellor of Austria, and a leading figure of the Socialist International, of anti-semitism, because he protested against the monstrous crimes of the Israeli ruling clique in Lebanon. This is a silly accusation, Bruno Kreisky answered. I am a Jew, but not a Zionist, as Zionism is an extreme manifestation of nationalism.

The U.S. State Department has been particularly angered by the materials presented by the Anti-Zionist Committee of Soviet Public and confirming that Zionism, its chauvinistic ideology and political practice, are, as a matter of fact, a repetition of the racist ideas and criminal methods of the routed German nazism. According to Mr Romberg, such a comparison is.... an "extreme distortion of history and truth."

Thus the representative of the State Department has displayed a poor knowledge of history and inability to see the truth. But it is apt to recall that it was way back in 1975 that the U.N. General Assembly branded Zionist ideology as a form of racism. Professor M. Lariviere, a French public figure, had this to say about the Zionist practices: Like Hitler, Begin is unable to see any arguments but strength. What the Israeli occupiers are doing in Lebanon is comparable only with the crimes of the Nazis. The London-based MIDDLE EAST INTERNATIONAL journal compared Israel with the dictatorial fascist regimes in Latin American (which, it is apt to recall, are backed by Washington).

But Mr Romberg does not really care about these facts. His polemical gusto is motivated by the single wish to use Zionism for whipping up anti-Soviet outcry.

PRC-USSR REPORTEDLY TO EXCHANGE CONSULATES

OW090323 Tokyo KYODO in English 0313 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 9 KYODO -- China and the Soviet Union have basically agreed to open consulates general in Shanghai and Leningrad in the near future to improve their mutual relations and business cooperation, informed sources close to government agencies said Thursday.

According to the sources, the information for setting up new consulates general in each other's country was relayed from a Japanese diplomatic station abroad.

Beijing and Moscow have so far showed progress in working-level talks on opening new consulates general in each other's country, they said.

China and the Soviet Union closed their consulates general as a result of growing frictions in relations following Sino-Soviet border trouble and the Soviet's military incursion into Afghanistan.

The Foreign Ministry officials, commenting on the report, said that the step will be taken as part of measures to be worked out by Sino-Soviet working-level talks to improve relations.

The government spokesman told the press here Thursday he did not receive any definite report from the government agencies concerned that the two communist nations have agreed to opening the consulates general, although the Japanese Government has already heard such information concerning the two governments' efforts to broaden diplomatic relations.

Masaharu Gotoda, chief cabinet secretary, was briefed about the development by Vice Administrative Foreign Minister Nobuo Matsunaga prior to the press meeting held Thursday morning.

Informed sources here said the government so far assumed a calm attitude toward the development as it believes that such a development does not indicate any principal change in Chinese and Soviet diplomatic policies concerning the promotion of Sino-Soviet relations.

PRC NATIONAL PEOPLE'S CONGRESS SESSION OPENS

LD061140 Moscow TASS in English 1121 GMT 6 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing June 6 TASS -- The first session of the Sixth National People's Congress has opened here. The session is to elect chairman of the People's Republic of China, this post was reinstated according to the new Constitution which was adopted in December last year.

Elected will be the Standing Committee of the Sixth National People's Congress [and] chairman of the Central Military Council of the People's Republic of China. The session will endorse candidatures of other persons, members of the council, which, in accordance with the new Constitution, "directs all-armed forces of the state".

It has also been announced that the session is to approve the proposed candidatures of premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, his deputies and members of the State Council and to consider the plan of economic and social development of the country for 1983.

'Slanderous' Remarks Against USSR

LD081439 Moscow TASS in English 1427 GMT 8 Jun 83

["At the Session of the PRC National People's Congress" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing June 8 TASS -- According to a XINHUA agency report, Zhao Ziyang, premier of the PRC State Council, has addressed the current first session in Beijing of the National People's Congress of the PRC of the sixth convocation. In his report on the work of the government he touched upon the problems of economic development and the basic trends in the PRC's foreign policy.

He pointed out an acceleration of the rates of growth of farm produce and light industry output, and pointed out that the tense situation in the supply of the country's population with foods had eased in a certain measure, and that most of the products, which were earlier rationed, were "now sold freely."

Zhao Ziyang pointed out a strengthening of the country's defence capacity. In his words the Chinese Army must accelerate modernisation to become a regular army capable of conducting combined combat operations under the conditions of modern warfare.

The premier of the PRC State Council called for properly regulating the economy, accelerating the rate of economic reform, and ensuring a stable growth of the economy. He also stressed the need for ensuring a proportional development of agriculture, light and heavy industries and of accelerating in every way possible the construction of fuel and energy, transport, and other most important projects. Zhao Ziyang announced hat a Ministry of State Security will be established in China to strengthen the administration of work in that field.

In the foreign policy part of his report the premier of the PRC State Council touched upon China's relations with the USA, the countries of Western Europe and other regions of the world. Speaking on relations between China and the USA, Zhao Ziyang said: The Government of the PRC and the Chinese people attach much significance to Sino-American relations, but they will under no circumstances permit an encroachment upon their country's sovereignty and interference in its home affairs.

Touching upon the problem of Taiwan, Zaho Ziyang said: We must further make every effort in order to put an end as soon as possible to the artificially created situation of a split between the two shores of the Taiwan Strait.

Speaking on Sino-Vietnamese relations, the premier of the PRC State Council repeated the hackneyed set of unfounded accusations against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea. He also slandered the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. In so doing, Zhao Ziyang was trying to present in a distorted light the Soviet Union's foreign policy, which is directed at the defence of Democratic Afghanistan from aggression organized by imperialism and its accomplices.

Evaluating relations between China and the Soviet Union, Zhao Ziyang slanderously alleged that there is "a threat" to China's security from the USSR. At the same time he admitted that the "long state of tensions between China and the Soviet Union does not do any good to either of the sides, that both peoples have a stake in normalizing these relations."

TASS CRITICIZES JAPANESE DEFENSE 'WHITE PAPER'

LD081508 Moscow TASS in English 1436 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 8 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Logachev reports: The course at making Japan involved in the aggressive anti-Soviet strategy of the U.S. Administration is underlying the "white paper on defence for 1983" whose project has been prepared by the Japanese military department. The newspaper NIMON KEIZAI writes today that the authors of this document praise the steps of the Nakasone government for the strengthening of the Japanese-American security system [and] laud the role of Japan as a member of the Western alliance.

The new "white paper" of Japan's Defence Agency, which will shortly be submitted for the consideration by the prime minister, is assessed by military experts as an evidence of a further departure from the "purely defensive concepts" of Japan's military policy, as the striving of the Japanese military to spread the spheres of the operation of the armed forces far beyond the country's limits. NIHON KEIZAI stresses that it is the first time that the emphasis is placed on the importance of the "defence of sea communications" -- Pacific transport lanes stretching to the distance of up to 1,000 miles from the coasts of Japan.

The content of the "white paper" shows that the leadership of the defence department continues basing its "defensive strategy on the militaristic alliance with Washington, which is presented asthe foundation of peace and stability in Asia and the whole world. The so-called "global approach" to international problems, which has become all the fashion in the political vocabulary of the leaders of the Tokyo administration of late, was not left without attention either. The essence of this "global approach" boils down to solidarity of the Japanese ruling circles with military doctrines of the NATO leaders. Proceeding from this the authors of the "white paper" declare for the "strengthening of confidence" with member countries of that aggressive bloc.

The final wording of the "white paper" will be endorsed by the Cabinet of ministers in August. But it is clear already now that it publicises the views that have nothing in common with the security of Asian peoples.

IZVESTIYA HITS NAKASONE WILLIAMSBURG STANCE

PM081319 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Ivanov "Rejoinder": "From the Hawks' Position"]

[Text] At the Williamsburg meeting of the heads of state and government of the developed capitalist countries, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone unreservedly supported the U.S. Administration's policy aimed at deploying new American medium-range missiles in West Europe. In the opinion of the Japanese press, this signifies an official expression of Japan's readiness to subscribe to the decision of the NATO military bloc. It is further noted that Nakasone essentially demanded that West Europe "display toughness" in relation to the Soviet Union on the nuclear weapons issue. The Japanese prime minister stated that the chief goal he is pursuing is "to strengthen U.S. President Reagan's position at the talks with Moscow."

This position with regard to the White House's present destructive course on the main question of war and peace has alerted not only the Japanese, but also the West Europeans, who correctly note that the problem is not such a "trouble free" question as is purported by the Japanese prime minister.

How is Nakasone's particularly "hawkish position" at Williamsburg to be explained? In observers' opinions, the real state of affairs was that Washington applied powerful pressure on Tokyo, demanding that it "give open and visible support" to the United States. In recent times the Reagan administration has used the "Japanese factor" with increasing vigor to push through the so-called global approach to the question of medium-range missiles, which essentially pursued the goal of complicating the achievement of accords in Geneva. The position of the prime minister of Japan, the country which experienced the monstrous consequences of the United States' use of the atom bomb, is, for practical purposes, fueling the nuclear arms race on both a global and regional scale.

In the Japanese press people are asking whether Nakasone's position will lead to increased tension in the Far East too. Contrary to the will of the peace-loving public, the government is covertly pursuing a course toward militarizing the country and undermining the peaceful clauses of the Japanese Constitution.

Nakasone marked his advent to power with a statement about a desire to transform Japan into an "unsinkable aircraft carrier." Incidentally, these words were uttered during an official visit to the United States. Judging by all accounts, this was not a slip of the tongue or a remark made casually in order to please official Washington. The Japanese premier is now speaking of virtually complete cooperation in implementing NATO's aggressive strategy.

It would seem that Japan's history and its geographical characteristics should prompt a different approach to important international problems. There are many in Japan who understand this and express themselves in favor of normalizing the situation in the world and developing mutual understanding and mutually beneficial cooperation. This course would meet the true interests not only of the people of Japan, but of the peoples of all countries.

KYODO NOTES PURCHASE OF SPECIALTY STEEL FROM JAPAN

OW090253 Tokyo KYODO in English 0207 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Tokyo June 9 KYODO -- The Soviet Union has ordered 30,800 tons of speciality steel from Daido Steel Co. and three other Japanese producers, ending negotiations under way here since late last month, industry sources said Thursday.

The volume of shipment for the July-September period stayed unchanged from the current quarter.

The Soviet Union has accepted marginal price hikes over the April-June levels, the sources said.

The figure includes 25,000 tons of alloy bars to be supplied to the Kamaz Truck Plant and the Togliatti Auto Plant.

The Soviet demand for automotive steel stays strong, reflecting a high rate of auto production at home, the sources intimated.

TASS: CHINESE VIOLATE VIETNAM BORDER 21-28 MAY

LD081236 Moscow TASS in English 1052 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Hanoi June 8 TASS -- The VIETNAMESE NEWS AGENCY has reported that the Chinese side committed fresh violations of Vietnam's border between May 21 and 28.

A number of districts in the Provinces of Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son were subjected to mortar fire from the Chinese side, as a result one civilian was killed and one wounded. Chinese soldiers, intruding inside the territory of the Vietnamese Provinces of Quang Ninh and Cao Bang, set fire to forests and crops. Chinese armed vessels repeatedly violated Vietnam's territorial waters, posing a threat to work of Vietnamese fishermen.

SRV'S PHAM VAN DONG MEETS GAS INDUSTRY MINISTER

LD281108 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 28 May 83

[Text] Pham Van Dong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Republic, has received USSR Gas Industry Minister Dinkov. Dinkov has been in Vietnam in connection with the construction of a joint Soviet-Vietnamese enterprise for gas exploration and recovery on the continental shelf in the south of the country. The SRV head of government expressed sincere gratitude to the CPSU, the Soviet Government and all the Soviet people for their enormous, all-round aid to Vietnam in building the foundations of socialism.

USSR, SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTERS SEND CABLES

PM081223 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "On the Anniversary"]

[Text] On the 15th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and the Republic of Singapore there was an exchange of congratulatory telegrams between the two countries' foreign ministries.

The telegrams voice the hope that relations between the Soviet Union and Singapore and their mutually advantageous ties will continue to develop in the interests of the Soviet and Singapore peoples.

CPSU'S DEMICHEV ADDRESSES BULGARIAN CONGRESS

AU281610 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 May 83 pp 4-5

[Report on address delivered by Petr Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture, to the Fourth Congress of Bulgarian Culture at the opening session held on 25 May at the Lyudmila Zhivkova Palace of Culture in Sofia]

[Text] In conveying fraternal greetings on behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and the USSR Ministry of Culture, on behalf of the Soviet cultural workers and artists, after having wished great success in their work to the Fourth Bulgarian Culture Congress, Petr Demichev pointed out that the BCP Central Committee greetings message to the congress and Georgi Yordanov's report contain a thorough analysis of the successes achieved by Bulgarian socialist culture, and determine the present tasks and future prospects for the development of Bulgarian culture.

The Soviet people, as well as the cultural and art workers in our country, are following with tremendous interest the achievements of the socioeconomic and cultural development in the People's Republic of Bulgaria. Each step forward along the path of building the developed socialist society and in accomplishing the tasks assigned to you by the 12th BCP Congress are regarded by the Soviet people as a contribution of yours to the victory of our common cause, as confirmation of the historical correctness and greatness of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, Petr Demichev said.

Marxism-Leninism is ideologically rallying the million-strong masses of the workers class and of working people on all continents. Marxism-Leninism today has become the banner of peace, the guiding star of the peoples in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Under the conditions of the intensification of the general crisis of capitalism, the forces of reaction are trying to present the socialist countries as "a source of evil" and are trying to channel the dissatisfaction of the masses with the bourgeois system in the false direction. U.S. President Reagan has announced a new "crusade" against communism. The enemies of socialism are also trying to submit cultural to the anti-communist goals such as cinema, literature, and theater and they are trying to create indifference to the socialist values, to narrow the horizon of young people's social thoughts.

We cannot fail to see the tremendous danger emanating from the intellectual reactionaries in the cultural sector, which is undermining the ideas of common sense and humanitarianism, developing a distorted consciousness and disseminating chauvinistic, nationalistic and racial prejudice, and promoting the progress of militarism and aggression.

The danger of a global thermonuclear disaster and of an aggravation of social contradictions is producing complicated and sometimes polarizing trends in the intellectual sphere. The crisis of bourgeois-liberal illusions in the West for example, has produced confusion in part of the intelligentsia -- as well as feelings of pessimism and fatalism -- and religious trends, while part of the intelligentsia, has given in to chauvinistic intoxication.

The social responsibility of the intelligentsia and of the cultural figures in our contemporary world is greater than ever, Petr Demichev declared. They must actively oppose the intellectual reactionaries, they must put their creative spirit to work for the most progressive ideals of our time -- the ideals of communism, the ideas of common-sense, of social justice and progress, of peace and friendship among the peoples -- this is the sacred duty and, at the same time, an honorary right of every creative artist.

At a moment when the peoples of Europe and the whole world are threatened by a terrible danger, the cultural workers of the socialist countries are called upon, with their works and with their social activities as well, to awaken the consciousness of the masses and to rally all representatives of the worldwide democratic culture to protect peace on earth, Petr Demichev stated.

The abominable policy of military adventure, aggression, and unbridled arms race in preparation for a new war waged by the imperialist circles is meeting the increasing resistance of peoples in all continents. The socialist community member-states, the fraternal communist and workers parties are marching in the first ranks of the fighters for the elimination of disaster and for checking the arms race. The great initiatives recently proposed by the Soviet Union and the other Warsaw Pact member countries, including their important proposal for an agreement on the nonuse of military force and on the preservation of peaceful relations with the NATO member-states are a new confirmation of the peace-loving foreign policy conducted by the socialist countries.

We are justifiably proud of the fact that the peoples in our countries, under the leadership of their communist parties, are following the immortal ideas of Marxism-Leninism, confidently marching along the path of a new society where true social justice exists, a society of peace and friendship among the peoples, Petr Demichev stated. The Soviet people celebrated the 60th anniversary of the USSR in 1982. In these short 60 years our, country has traversed a path equal to an entire historical era.

Every stage in the construction of the communist society is facing its own, specific difficult problems. Under the present circumstances, the task of substantiating and implementing measures likely to expand the gigantic constructive forces upon which our economy is based is the most important of all tasks. Creative initiative, strict organization and cultural standards of work -- these are the main tasks assigned to every builder of our new society today.

Even greater are the requirements levied on all those engaged in the sphere of our party's ideological work, and this includes all those working in the sector of arts and culture.

In its recently adopted decisions, the CPSU Central Committee devotes particular attention to the need to further raise the ideological and artistic standards of Soviet arts, to the intensification of theoretical work, and to the perfection of literary and art criticism. This task is assigned to literature and the arts, urging them to devote their work to all topical subjects of our time, to describe the image of the positive hero who is close to the spirit and to the topical problems of the new generations of Soviet people. The artists and cultural workers must be clearly aware of the main social tasks and problems of their time and they must contribute, with their works, to the solution of these problems. They must actively struggle against any negative phenomena which are impeding our progress.

One CPSU Central Committee decision, in particular, stresses that talent and responsibility are indivisible concepts and pays particular attention to the ideological training of the artistic intelligentsia, to the correct ideological trend that should be followed by all creative processes in our country.

The search for new forms of work, adequate to the demands of our time, and the active involvement of the creative intelligentsia in the discussion of crucial problems and tasks pertaining to cultural development and to the arts, the intensification of creative thought -- all these are characteristic features of Soviet cultural life in our time, Petr Demichev remarked.

Our enemies are trying to impose their own standards on the socialist intelligentsia, to force their own ideas of pluralism and of deheroization in the arts.

Speculating with the slogans of "Freedom," they are trying to oppose the principle of party-mindedness in the arts, as well as to establish bourgeois and petty bourgeois ideological infleunces. The bourgeois culture is subjecting people to a dirty stream of pornography; to the ideas of violence, racism, anarchy, and individualism. The "fruits" of such deeds are spiritual annihilation and the loss of all noble ideals in life.

The strength of realistic art is its capacity to transform progressive ideas into living and specific images which serve as guidelines in people's lives. Resolutely struggling against fruitless formalism and against the ideological principles of the bourgeois culture, socialist culture has not only succeeded in preserving all the values of democratic culture that have been accumulated by mankind, but has considerably developed and added to these values. The noble achievements of the socialist intelligentsia in defending true culture will always live in the fateful memory of future generations.

Petr Demichev talked about the achievements in the Soviet Union in adapting the entire cultural sphere to the needs of our time and to the conditions of a developed socialist society.

The solution of the current international problems and the problems connected with the preservation of peace and the consolidation of security, the development of cooperation among the peoples, the strengthening of the positions of socialism in our time -- we cannot imagine these achievements without a strong alliance of the socialist countries. Cultural cooperation plays an important role in the consolidation of this unity, both on a bilateral and a multilateral basis, Petr Demichev continued.

The Bulgarian people are justifiably proud of their literature, based on traditions established by the remarkable works of Ivan Vasov and Khristo Botev. The development of the Bulgarian theater is characterized by rapid progress. The originality, melodiousness, and extraordinary rhythm of Bulgarian national music, as well as the fruitful work of the Bulgarian composers, performers and artists are enjoying international popularity.

Socialism has brought true prosperity in all branches of Bulgarian culture.

The exceptionally fruitful cultural achievements of the fraternal Bulgarian people are widely recognized in our country. The Soviet people are well acquainted with the works of brilliant representatives of Bulgarian culture, such as Svetlin Rusev, L. Levchev, N. Gyaurov, A. Raychev, P. Matev, N. Kokanova, L. Kabakchiev, and many others.

We are proud of the fact that the close Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation has become an organic part of the fraternal friendship between our two peoples, a factor in the mutual enrichment of our cultures, in the confirmation of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. As Comrade Todor Zhivkov stated: "The victory of socialist revolution in Bulgaria in 1944 and the building of socialism in our country are indissolubly linked to the unshakable Bulgarian-Soviet friendship. Our entire country is covered with material and spiritual monuments to Bulgarian-Soviet fraternity and cooperation which are dear to our people. Our country itself, contemporary Bulgaria, in all its socialist upsurge, represents a brilliant embodiment of the strength and selfless character of Bulgarian-Soviet friendship."

Soviet-Bulgarian cultural cooperation has become a real force contributing to the development of the new man, to the creation of a favorable intellectual atmosphere for the further comprehensive drawing closer together between our two peoples.

The involvement of the new generations and of the broad young people's masses in Soviet-Bulgarian cooperation is the permanent task whose successful accomplishment will produce ever-growing new results in the further prosperity of our cultures, as well as in increasing the international prestige of socialist culture.

An important characteristic feature of cultural cooperation between the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of Bulgaria is the successful search for the practical implementation of new, contemporary forms and trends of our joint work in conformity with the topical tasks. This also pertains to the expansion of the scope of our joint creative activities in the sector of theatrical art; in the joint contests; in the establishment of joint creative groups of artists; and in the intensification of cooperation in the sphere of amateur arts, cinema, television, and radio, in all initiatives involving a mass audience.

The practical annually implemented measures which are serving the cause of an active mass propaganda of our fraternal countries' cultural achievements are now playing an ever-growing ideological-political role.

I would like to note the important, positive role played by large-scale initiatives such as the measures taken in recent years, that is, the festival of Bulgarian amateur arts in the USSR and the festival of Soviet amateur arts in the People's Republic of Bulgaria, the all-round program named after Vladimir Ilich Lenin, which was held in Bulgaria on the occasion of his 110th birth anniversary, the 10 days of Soviet-Bulgarian creative arts held in the USSR, and in Bulgaria dedicated to the 26th CPSU Congress and to the 12th BCP Congress, as well as the celebration of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state, the days of Bulgarian culture dedicated to Georgi Dimitrov's centennial, during which hundreds of varied activities were carried out in all 15 republics of the USSR, as well as in more than 300 towns in our country. I can mention the days of Soviet culture held in the People's Republic of Bulgaria and dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the USSR.

The experience accumulated in cultural cooperation enables us today to make a more thorough analysis of the logical processes of the USSR's and the People's Republic of Bulgaria's growing closer in the fields of culture and arts, as well as to more efficiently use the increased opportunities for a mutual enrichment of our two cultures.

Comrade Petr Demichev closed his address by expressing his confidence that the Soviet cultural workers and artists will continue in the future to worthily contribute to the comprehensive development of the experienced relations between us and our loyal friend and ally, the People's Republic of Bulgaria, that they will consolidate these relations for the benefit of both the Soviet and Bulgarian peoples, in the interests of socialism and peace.

ANTONOV, CSSR'S HUSAK DISCUSS NUCLEAR POWER

PM081524 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 May 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Successful Development"]

[Text] Prague, 28 May -- A meeting has ended here of the USSR and CSSR government plenipotentiaries for the implementation of the Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation program in the development of the Czechoslovak nuclear power industry up to 1990. Taking part in the session were A.K. Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and L. Gerle, deputy premier of the Czechoslovak Government.

Under discussion were questions pertaining to the construction of installations scheduled for commissioning at the Jaslovske Bohunice Nuclear Power Station and the construction progress at the Dukovany and the Mochovce Nuclear Power Stations as well as questions pertaining to the development and production of equipment for the Temelin Nuclear Station, where power units with a capacity of 1 million kilowatts are to be installed.

The meeting noted that cooperation between the two countries in the construction of nuclear power stations in the CSSR is developing successfully. The USSR and the CSSR will develop cooperation in the development and production of automated control systems for technological processes at nuclear power stations.

G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has received the USSR and CSSR government plenipotentiaries. He highly appreciated Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation in the nuclear power industry.

SFRY GOVERNMENT VIEWS ECONOMIC SITUATION

PM081154 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Jun 83 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Supplementary Measures Approved"]

[Text] Belgrade, 1 Jun -- According to TANJUG reports, a session of the SFRY Federal Executive Council has discussed progress in the fulfillment of the 1983 plan for the country's socioeconomic development.

It was stressed at the session that, since the beginning of the year, Yugoslavia has achieved certain results in economic development thanks to the government's measures to stabilize the economic situation and to the efforts by labor collectives.

Nevertheless, the report reads, in the country as a whole the rate of industrial output growth has slowed somewhat in comparison with the same period of last year. In the government's opinion, this is has been caused mainly through the chronic shortage of imported raw materials.

The session also drew attention to the growth in exports of Yugoslav products and the significant reduction in the foreign trade deficit.

It was noted at the same time that the development of the country's economy is proceeding under "exceptionally difficult conditions." Inflation is growing and prices remain high. Despite the efforts that have been made, the level of unemployment remains high, just as before.

The Federal Executive Council approved some supplementary measures to implement the tasks of the annual plan. They are aimed mainly at further increasing exports, regulating the supply of raw and other materials to enterprises, holding back price increases and solving the problems of creating jobs for the population.

SOVIET OFFICIALS, FINNISH COUNTERPARTS MEET

Tikhonov, Sorsa

LD071417 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 7 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Nikolay Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, today received Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa, in the Kremlin. Sorsa is in the USSR in connection with the official visit of Finnish President Mauno Koivosto.

During the conversation both sides noted the great significance of the Finnish president's official visit to the USSR for the further deepening and expansion of Soviet-Finnish cooperation. This bilateral cooperation serves the interests of the peoples of both countries and aids the cause of strengthening peace in northern Europe and on the European Continent. Satisfaction was expressed over yesterday's signing of the Soviet-Finnish documents, especially the 20-year prolongation of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance, which laid a firm basis for good-neighborliness and all-round cooperation between the USSR and Finland.

The two sides also exchanged views on prospects for the development of bilateral trade and economic links and on the possibility of extra steps from both sides in this sphere.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual understanding.

Ponomarev, Sorsa

LD081630 Moscow TASS in English 1530 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 8 TASS -- Boris Ponomarev, alternate member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met at the CPSU Central Committee today with Kalevi Sorsa, chairman of the Social Democratic party, prime minister of Finland, chairman of the Advisory Council of Diarmament of the Socialist International, who stayed in the Soviet Union in connection with the official visit of President Mauno Koivisto of the Republic of Finland.

The meeting, which proceeded in a warm comradely atmosphere, covered issues of mutual interest for the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the Social Democratic Party of Finland. The meeting was attended by Vitaliy Shaposhnikov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

Gromyko, Vayrynen

LD081451 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Comrade Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Paavo Vayrynen, Finnish minister of foreign affairs, who is in the USSR in connection with the official visit of the president of the Finnish Republic, Mauno Koivisto.

During the conversation, which passed in a warm and friendly atmosphere, the sides highly evaluated the results of the meeting and talks held between Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; other Soviet leaders, and President Mauno Koivisto. These become a new and important contribution to the further development of Soviet-Finnish good-neighborly cooperation.

It was emphasized by both sides that the preservation and consolidation of detente serves the interests of all European peoples. Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko and Paavo Vayrynen called for a speedy conclusion of the CSCE meeting in Madrid on the basis of the draft final document presented by the group of neutral and nonaligned countries.

Both sides expressed readiness for further mutual action by the USSR and Finland on the international arena in the interests of consolidating peace and security.

SPAIN'S MORAN CONCLUDES VISIT TO SOVIET UNION

Results of Gromyko Talks

LD042317 Moscow in Spanish to Spain 1900 GMT 4 Jun 83

[Vladimir Malinin commentary]

[Text] One of the principal results of the talks between the USSR and Spain held in Moscow was the intention clearly expressed by both sides to expand reciprocal cooperation and understanding, and to continue joint efforts to ensure peace and security in Europe and the world. In analyzing international problems the two sides expressed the conviction that the principal task of all nations is to thwart the danger of war and to prevent a fresh round of the arms race.

The theme of European security was the center of attention during the Moscow talks. As the Soviet side pointed out, the utmost importance is attached to seeing how Europe can be saved from being enmeshed in another twist of the arms race, conventional and nuclear. As is known, the Reagan administration is planning to deploy in a number of West European nations the Pershing and cruise missiles without taking into account the negative opinions of considerable social sectors of the countries that feel threatened by the prospect of seeing themselves turned into nuclear hostages of the Pentagon and NATO.

During the negotiations in Moscow USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko confirmed once more that the USSR is prepared to grant parity of nuclear potential in Europe as much in the means of delivery as in the combat charges and to a level considerably lower than the present one, taking into account the corresponding weapons held by France and Britain. The Soviet Union, Andrey Gromyko stressed, is doing all it can to achieve peace and to avert war.

The two ministers examined the progress of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. They advocated a speedy conclusion to the Madrid meeting, with approval of a final document that would include the decision to convene a conference on measures to restore confidence as well as security and disarmament in Europe. Andrey Gromyko underscored that this end would be helped by the message of the USSR to all the participants of the Madrid conference.

During the talks in Moscow an examination was made of Spanish-Soviet relations, which the two sides described as good but they also pointed out that bases exist for these relations to be maintained and further developed, which would correspond to the interests of the Spanish and Soviet peoples.

As is known, an agreement was signed in Moscow on maritime navigation and on the programe for cultural and scientific cooperation for 1984-85.

In the relatively short period that has passed since the establishment of diplomatic relations between the USSR and Spain much has been achieved for the development of economic and trade cooperation. Trade between our countries has expanded sevenfold. These relations are founded on the principles of equality of rights and mutual advantage, the rigorous observance of contractual undertakings, something that was constantly reaffirmed by representatives of Spanish trade circles. When speaking at a press conference in Moscow Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran said that there are good prospects for further development of economic and commercial exchanges between the Soviet Union and Spain, adding that in the next few months there are to be negotiations on the expansion of economic relations between the two nations.

During the talks held in Moscow the foreign affairs ministers of the Soviet Union and of Spain both spoke in favour of the continuing development of contacts as the best means of enabling each to make known to the other its stance. USSR Foreign Minister Andrey Gromyko expressed the conviction that the visit by Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran will be followed by other reciprocal visits, valuable for relations between the Soviet Union and Spain and for the cause of world peace.

Ends Visit

LD031108 Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 3 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow June 3 TASS -- Spanish Foreign Minister Fernando Moran Lopez who returned to Moscow from Leningrad left the Soviet Union today. He was staying in the USSR on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

U.S., UK IN 'FULL AGREEMENT' OVER MISSILES, PLANS

'Haste' To Deploy Missiles

PM090758 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun First Edition p 5

[A. Maslennikov "Commentator's Column": "The Militarists Hurry"]

[Text] London -- The first consignment of cruise missiles intended for deployment on British territory will arrive at Greenham Common military base not in December, as formerly planned, but as early as July this year. This is stated in a report by two British parliamentarians, J. Critchley and J. Cartwright, who recently visited Washington.

Why are the NATO militarists in such a hurry? Why are the already tight schedules for the deployment of new models of American nuclear missile weapons in West Europe being broken? There are more than enough reasons for this. Broad circles of West Europeans are beginning to realize increasingly clearly that the so-called NATO "dual decision" adopted in 1979 was only a trick intended to ensure the deployment of these lethal weapons under cover of hypocritical expatiations about readiness to hold talks with the Soviet Union.

That is why not a day goes by without demonstrations being held and "living barricades" and other protest actions organized at American nuclear bases in the countries where it is planned to site the American cruise and Pershing missiles.

In Britain, for instance, where, according to a public opinion poll, three-fifths of the population are opposed to the bringing of new types of American nuclear weapons into the country, the mass antiwar movement is beginning to seek the renunciation not only of cruise missiles, but of nuclear weapons in general. It is not surprising that practically all the political parties except the Conservative Party are against or are reserving their opinion on the question of the plans elaborated by the Tory government for the further buildup of the nuclear arsenal.

Realistically-minded West European politicians are studying increasingly attentively the constructive proposals put forward in recent months by the USSR and its Warsaw Pact allies and their justified warnings that the deployment of new models of American nuclear missile weapons in Europe would lead to a sharp increase in the complexity of the situation on our continent and throughout the world.

It is not surprising that Washington and its most zealous underlings on this side of the Atlantic are hurrying to force through their nuclear plans. These actions show the real value of the West's repeated assurances, made again at the recent Williamsburg conference, on "readiness to cooperate with the Soviet Union in the cause of arms reduction." Under cover of these assurances, the increasingly dangerous nuclear arms race continues and is stepped up, with unpredictable consequences for the cause of peace and stability in Europe and worldwide.

U.S. 'Stepping Up' Presence

LD081251 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] The United States, with the full agreement and approval of Thatcher's Conservative government, is stepping up its military presence on the territory of Great Britain. The press reports today that Washington has begun modernization of its large military base in the small town of Upper Heyford, where F-111 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons are stationed.

The paper TIMES writes that work has begun there on construction of concrete bunkers -- shelters for the new F-111's scheduled to be transfered to the base in January 1984.

These aircraft are equipped with the most modern electronic gadgetry, used for radar flight operations and for the fighter-bombers' guidance.

FRANCE 'KOW-TOWING' TO U.S. AT WILLIAMSBURG

LD090201 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 8 Jun 83

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Valentin Zorin]

[Text] Numerous commentaries are published in the French press, dedicated to the further weakening of the rate of the French franc in relation to the American dollar. This week the rate reached a record low. The tone of the commentaries in the French press on this subject is, I would say, one of virtual panic. At the same time, a significance circumstance to which the French observers draw attention, is not only the unprecedented low level of the franc in relation to the dollar in itself, but the fact that the latest drop in the rate occurred during President Mitterrand's trip across the ocean to participate in the Williamsburg talks. What's this about?

Why is the weakening of the position of the franc, which has taken place in the last few days, giving rise to fundamental anxiety not only among the broad masses of French consumers, who have to pay for such a state of affairs, but also among the influential, financial, and political circles of Paris?

The [word indistinct] all open quite easily. In the Parisian corridors of power it is no secret to anyone that the whole series of fundamental political steps taken in the Elysee Palace recently, steps which in their totality are considered as a definite political turn, were taken for specific ends. The present French leaders made far-reaching concessions to Washington, departing from the line previously formulated under President de Gaulle. De Gaulle took the French out of the NATO military organization, but during the Williamsburg conference there was a distinct slide by the present government of France to so-called Atlanticism. Concessions were made to the Reagan administration on important questions of European security and on Euromissiles. The French authorities also went and took provocative measures of an anti-Soviet nature carrying out the unworthy farce of expelling Soviet diplomats and the organization of a spy mania campaign. Behind all these concessions and anti-Soviet acts lies concealed a specific calculation: The present leaders of the French Government count on receiving real economic concessions from Washington in exchange for such kow-towing to the White House.

It is no secret that the economic policy of Mitterrand's government is facing serious difficulties and growing opposition within the country. However, instead of implementing the consistent program, with which the Socialist Party went to the election its right-wing leadership intent on getting Washington to throw it some kind of sops, to paper over the cracks in its economic policy. In abandoning many principles of French foreign policy at Williamsburg, which they had adhered to for many years, the French leaders evidently calculated on compensation in the economic sphere from Washington; but as facts show, the Reagan administration prefers to treat its French allies as a junior partner, acting on the principle of "what is mine is mine, and what is yours is also mine."

The American journal NEWSWEEK thus graphically portrayed the American card beating the whole rest of the pack together with the French card. One can only be struck by the naivety of some French political figures, who imagined that through their complaisance with respect to Washington's claims, they would be able to come to terms and achieve some sort of gain. Not even a week was needed for the failure of such a calculation to become apparent. Even at the very moment when the aircraft on which Francois Mitterrand was on board crossed the Atlantic, returning from the United States, American bankers, with clear sanctions from the White House, brought about new pressure on the French currency, the result of which has been the further weakening of the rate of the franc in relation to the dollar, which has been notable in the last few days.

Well, one can hardly doubt that the worst is yet to come and the bitter fruits of unprincipled political maneuvering in Paris and of its retreat before Washington's high-handed pressure are still to be gathered. It is for this reason that the recent events on the Parisian financial exchange are considered not only an event of an economic nature but as a symptom of a major political error of the Elysee Palace, an error fraught with serious and far-reaching consequences.

PALESTINIAN FATAH DELEGATION COMPLETES VISIT

LD081708 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1531 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 8 Jun (TASS) -- A delegation of the Palestinian Fatah Movement headed by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), member of the Fatah Central Committee, was in Moscow 2-8 June at the invitation of the Soviet Committee of Solidarity With the Countries of Asia and Africa.

During the stay, the Fatah delegation was received by Vitaliy Ruben, Chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and had discussions with the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Soviet Coordination Committee of Preparation for the UN Conference on the Palestinian Question, and other organizations. A news conference was held for Soviet and foreign journalists.

The Soviet and Palestinina representatives roundly condemned Israel's continuing aggression against the Arab peoples, demanded a halt to the threats and provocations against Syria, and came out against the Lebanese-Israeli agreement foisted on Lebanon in conditions of Israeli occupation, open pressure from the United States, and infringement of the sovereignty of this Arab country.

It was stressed that this agreement became possible only as a result of the notorious "strategic cooperation" between Tel Aviv and Washington, and that it contradicts the UN decisions demanding the complete and unconditional Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon. Both sides agreed that the situation in the Middle East requires, as never before, solidarity and unity of action of all Arabs to defend their independence and sovereignty against the expansionist policy of Israel and the neocolonial policy of imperialism.

Salah Khalaf and the members of the delegation expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet Government for the principled and consistent position of support for the struggle of the Palestinians under the leadership of its only lawful representative, the PLO, and for the establishment of a stable and just peace in the Middle East. They highly appraised the efforts of the Soviet Union aimed at curbing the arms race, averting nuclear war, and securing the freedom and sovereign rights of all peoples.

IMPERIALISTS SAID UNDERMINING FATAH ORGANIZATION

LD082318 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1530 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Aleksey Zlatorunskiy commentary: "A Guaranteed Weapon in the Hands of the Strugglers for a Just Cause"]

[Text] An old, wise story says that a man gathered his sons one day and gave each of them a branch. He told each one to break his branch. The sons broke them easily. Then he gave each one a bundle of branches and once again told them to break them. The sons failed this time despite their repeated attempts. The bundle of branches bent each time but did not break. The father said: This is how you will be if we are united; you will be strong and no one will be able to break you.

We recall this old, wise story on the occasion of the increased attempts by imperialist circles to deal a blow to the unity of the forces opposing them, or to weaken them by every possible means. However, this tactic is not new: Washington and some of its NATO allies have been trying to split the Arab countries for many years and to prevent the creation of a unified Arab front opposed to imperialism. They also have been striving to undermine regional organizations in developing countries such as the OAU, the Arab League, and others.

In order to create an atmosphere of mistrust among countries, the United States kindles conflicts and hot points in the Arab Maghreb, the Arab Gulf, Afghanistan, the Horn of Africa, and other places.

It is worth mentioning that the sabotage activity of imperialism is directed primarily against the Palestinians and their organizations, especially Fatah. If we read the Western press these days and listen to the radio stations and statements of some Zionist officials, we will notice how they rejoice [word indistinct] the reports about conflicts in the leadership of Fatah and spread all manner of fabrications, to the extent that one American journalist cried in shame: (?Gentlemen), are we not describing the desirable as fact, and do we not [words indistinct]?

Yes, this is the reality. Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf], member of the national leadership of Fatah, said in his speech at a press conference held in Moscow that Fatah is a unified organization and the reports of its conflicts are exaggerated. Abu Iyad pointed to the extreme importance of the PLO, which is regarded as the sole representative of the Palestinian resistance movement. Abu Iyad expressed his support for Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, on 7 June. Despite all these details, it is necessary to draw certain conclusions [words indistinct]. It is clear that the imperialist circles that have become convinced of the futility of their attempts to liquidate the Palestinian resistance movement, break its resistance by force, and deprive it of the support of the Arab progressive regimes -- primarily Syria -- are evermore wagering on splitting the ranks of the organization.

It is possible to assume that the imperialist circles will resort, within the context of this policy, to skillful ways of undermining the trust of world public opinion in the PLO and to the attempt to stab the Palestinian leader in the back. Therefore, the need to close the ranks of the strugglers against imperialism and Zionism, to consolidate the unity of all progressive forces, and to achieve cohesion within the PLO and between the PLO and nationalist forces in Lebanon, Syria, and all the forces that constitute a unified anti-Zionist and anti-imperialist front, is being raised in an acute manner. The final successful solution of the Palestine problem, the achievement of peace and national sovereignty in Lebanon, and stability in the Middle East depend on the firmness of this front. This issue is now more vital than ever.

USSR PALESTINIAN SOLIDARITY BODY MEETS

PM081149 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Jun First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Ensure Legitimate Rights"]

[Text] The participants in the enlarged session of the Presidium of the Soviet Committee for Friendship and Solidarity With the Palestinian Arab People, held 1 June in Moscow, spoke of the need to take urgent and effective measures to ensure the Palestinian Arab people's legitimate rights to self-determination and the establishment of their own state.

The Soviet people, it was stressed at the session, unfailingly advocate the achievement of a just and lasting peace in the Near East, and again voice their solidarity with the Palestinians' struggle for national rights. Representatives of the Soviet public spoke in favor of the successful convening of an international conference on the Palestinian question in August.

R.M. Ash-sha'ir, PLO charge d'affaires ad interim in the USSR, took part in the session.

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA ON ISRAELI 'MILITARY BUILDUP'

PM090815 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 5 Jun 83 First Edition p 3

[Military-political review by international observer V. Vinogradov: "Near East: Escalation of Piracy and Adventurism"]

[Text] A year ago, on 6 June 1982, Israeli troops perfidously and shamelessly attacked Lebanon and began a bloody invasion deep inside its territory. The interventionists left behind thousands upon thousands of dead civilians along with destroyed cities and settlements. The Lebanese capital of Beirut was subjected to particularly fierce bombing and shelling. As a result of their military operations the Israelis seized almost one-third of the territory of the Lebanese state.

Since then the Israeli troops have continued to occupy vast regions of sovereign Lebanon, perpetrating piracy and violence there. True, 3 weeks ago, under Washington's auspices, the so-called Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement" was signed. Under the agreement Israeli troops were to have begun withdrawal from Lebanon. But what is actually happening? Not a withdrawal, but the aggressor's accelerated buildup of forces on Lebanese territory.

This process has been particularly intensified in recent days. Beirut newspapers attest that hundreds of tanks and armored transport vehicles, buses and trucks carrying soldiers and officers, weapons and ammunition are crossing the Lebanese-Israeli border on their way to forward positions. Their deployment sites are being inspected by high-ranking representatives of the Israeli military command. Israeli Air Force aircraft in pairs and fours, taking off from air bases in the Negev Desert, are invading Lebanon's airspace and making reconnaissance flights over the positions of the Syrian troops deployed here as part of the Pan-Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.

By concentrating their "iron fist" in the immediate vicinity of Syria's borders, the interventionists are also carrying out various provocative maneuvers and exercises. They are rehearsing interaction between the troop categories during offensive operations. Exercises were held this week in regions of the Al-Biqa' Valley, the Golan Heights and An-Nabatiyah. The Beirut newspaper ASH-SHARQ described the latest militarist demonstration held near An-Nabatiyah as the biggest exercise since Israel's invasion of Lebanon. The aggressor's aircraft taking part in these exercises simulated air strikes against the enemy and population centers. The situation has become most heated in the Al-Biqa' Valley where the Israelis, waging a "war of nerves", are incessantly opening artillery and mortar fire on the Syrian troops' positions.

In Israel itself leave for servicemen has been cancelled. Many officers are confined to barracks. The partial mobilization of reservists is underway. Additional armored and mechanized units and formations are being brought up to the northern borders. At the same time not a day passes without routine bellicose statements emanating from Tel Aviv with a view toward intimidating Damascus. Their import boils down to claiming that war with Syria is "inevitable" and that the Syrians who refuse to accede to the Lebanese-Israeli agreement "must" be forced to do so. Thus, Foreign Minister Shamir stated unequivocally: "We have no intention of waiting indefinitely for the withdrawal of Syrian troops from Lebanon." The conclusion is obvious: Israel is prepared to unleash another war in the region.

What about Washington? After all, people across the ocean are so fond of expatiating on the United States' "peacemaking" efforts in the Near East. They continue to speak hypocritically about peace, but as for practical deeds.... It is absolutely obvious that the White House is pushing Tel Aviv toward carrying out another military adventure.

President Reagan has ostentatiously lifted the embargo on the supply of the sophisticated U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers to Israel. These are the F-16 aircraft which Pentagon specialists claim have given such a "good account" of themselves during the Israeli vultures' barbaric attacks on Lebanese cities and Palestinian refugee camps. The Zionist aggressor is being offered 75 of these combat aircraft "on a plate," so to speak. In the very near future he will receive a large consignment of Sidewinder air-to-air missiles and other sophisticated U.S. armaments on which, incidentally, no embargo had been imposed. Supplying Israel with weapons when it is concentrating its troops in the Al-Biqa' Valley, the Moroccan newspaper L'OPINION wrote, means giving it a free hand to conduct a large-scale operation against Syria and the Arab people of Palestine.

Nor should we overlook the fact that the total volume of military and economic aid supplied to Israel by the United States in the current fiscal year will be $2.3 billion. Although the Israeli military's arsenals are already bursting with their transatlantic patron's bountiful military deliveries, Washington has announced that in fiscal 1984 this U.S. aid to Tel Aviv will be increased to $2.5 billion. Of these $1.7 billion are earmarked for payment for U.S. arms deliveries.

Yet Washington is not limiting itself merely to military deliveries. In a secret U.S.-Israel memorandum, which is essentially an addendum to the Lebanese-Israeli "peace agreement," Washington has guaranteed Tel Aviv the "right" to take any military measures, including going beyond Israeli borders, to safeguard the Zionist state's notorious "security." According to this document, these measures will not henceforth generate even outward displeasure on the part of the U.S. Administration.

The militarist show which Washington set up recently in the eastern Mediterranean also draws attention. Over 10 ships from the U.S. 6th Fleet, including a helicopter-carrier, destroyers, and assault ships, came on the Beirut trip. They delivered a new group of U.S. Marines to Lebanon. Moreover, the U.S. nuclear-powered aircraft carrier "Dwight D. Eisenhower" approached Lebanese territorial waters with its escort ships. The weapons and aircraft of this entire armada, which is on its way to or in Lebanon, are directed against that Arab country. Thus Washington is guaranteeing Israel "military cover" "just in case."

Thus there are blatantly coordinated actions between the aggressor and his transatlantic patron. The fact that top U.S. military leaders have descended on Lebanon one after the other can by no means be regarded as fortuitous either. First there was General Vassey, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, then Admiral Rowden, commander of the 6th Fleet. Now General Barrow, commander of the Marine Corps, has just visited Lebanon. Arab observers rightly link the trips by these Pentagon envoys with the escalation of Israel's militarist preparations on the Lebanese bridgehead. The U.S. military's suddenly heightened interest in Lebanon is only too obvious.

Dinitz, former Israeli ambassador to the United States, once said: "Again and again we are creating military factors which the United States will be able to turn into practical achievements. Each attack of ours is an invitation to Washington to act as peacemaker." Indeed, by having armed Israel and pushed it to aggression against some Arab countries, Washington immediately offers its "services as peacemaker," seeking to derive direct advantages. That is how the United States obtained what it had long been seeking -- direct U.S. military presence in the Near East region. The U.S. Armed Forces have now been stationed in strategic regions of the Near East such as the Sinai Peninsula and Lebanon. In both places they are formally acting under the banner of the "multinational forces." But that is no more than a screen. It is no longer a secret that these "multinational forces" are based on crack units of the U.S. Armed Forces -- Marines and airborne troops.

As for the U.S. Marines' "temporary" stay in Lebanon, as Washington initially termed it, Veliotes, the U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, has made a notable admission in this respect. Addressing the U.S. House of Representatives, he stated that the Reagan administration was not even considering withdrawing or reducing the numbers of U.S. troops in Lebanon. At present, he said, it is even "impossible to predict" how long the U.S. Marines will remain in that country.

The agreement foisted in Lebanon blatantly continues the anti-Arab Camp David course. Like the previous deal, it totally ignores the key issues of the Near East problem, primarily the restoration of the flouted rights of the Arab people of Palestine. In addition it must be stressed that the agreement turns everything upside down: commitments and restrictions are imposed not on the aggressor but on his victim. They are based on Israel's demands for the blatant violation of the sovereignty of the Lebanese state and even its de facto partition. The main aim of the new agreement is to strengthen the positions of Zionist Israel and U.S. imperialism in the region, and to turn Lebanon into a military bridgehead for new adventures against neighboring Arab states. That is how the world public assess this document.

"It is absolutely clear," the Japanese newspaper THE DAILY YOMIURI points out, "that the new agreement has in no way eased the situation in the Near East. Another explosion can be expected there at any moment." Here is the opinion of LA CROIX published in Paris: "Right now the Israeli Army no longer fears Egypt and it counts on Jordan's neutrality. In this situation Israel may easily decide to resume what the new Israeli chief of general staff terms the 'unfinished' war in Lebanon and also strike a number of industrial and strategic targets in Syria. That, Tel Aviv believes, is what U.S. diplomacy expects, since Israel's 'security' will thus be safeguarded and an extensive 'zone of peace' will be created in accordance with U.S. wishes."

This zone may perhaps be created, but there is no actual peace in the Near East. The region has again been brought to the verge of war. Zionist aggressors, armed and encouraged by the United States, have prepared to leap. There is no doubt that the Qatar newspaper AR-RA'Y is right when it writes that if Camp David paved the way for Israel's invasion of Lebanon, the present agreement may be the prologue to Tel Aviv's aggression against Syria.

The Arab countries are rejecting the U.S -Israeli compact increasingly resolutely and are opposing the Lebanese-Israeli agreement. Statesmen, sociopolitical organizations, and the mass media stress that this agreement is at variance with the national interests of Lebanon itself, undermining its sovereignty and territorial integrity, and that it records the results of Israel's barbaric aggression. It also jeopardizes Syria's security and helps to consolidate U.S. military presence in the region.

The Arab countries set forth their position as to the way in which the Near East crisis should be resolved at their well-known conference in the Moroccan city of Fes. The decision adopted at the conference is based on the demand for the complete withdrawal of Israeli troops from occupied Arab lands, and the Arab people of Palestine's exercise of their lawful rights, including the right to create their own independent state.

The Soviet Union has frequently expressed its support for just such a settlement of the Near East problem. The USSR most resolutely rejects any separate deals in the aggressor's favor and considers gambling on military force to be utterly intolerable. Our country is consistently and persistently seeking to ensure that the peoples of the Near East gain their long-awaited, just peace. The escalation of piracy and adventurism must be brought to an end.

IRANIAN ANTI-AFGHAN SUPPORT CRITICIZED

NC090806 Moscow in Persian to Iran 1500 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Igor Sheftunov commentary from "The World Today" program: "The Anti-Afghan Policy of Iran's Rightist Forces Discredits the Iranian Revolution"]

[Text] Some time ago the Kabul-based HAQIQAT-E ENQELAB-E SAWR newspaper published the confessions of (Sa'id Navisa), an active member of the Afghan counterrevolutionary group nested in Iran. (Sa'id Navisa), who had been sent to Afghanistan for subversive activities, stated that he has stopped participating in the criminal acts against his homeland by counterrevolutionaries.

Our commentator, Igor Sheftunov, writes: Undoubtedly (Sa'id Navisa's) decision to stop engaging in counterrevolutionary acts will be endorsed by many of the 1.5 million Afghans who are living in Iran. During my visit to Iran last autumn for the purpose of working at the Tehran International Fair, I often saw people of Afghan origin among the many visitors to the Soviet pavilion. They were very interested in knowing what factories are being built in Afghanistan with Soviet assistance, what installations and techniques are being devoted to that country's agriculture, and how many thousands of Afghans have graduated from Soviet schools of higher education. It was apparent from their questions and views that these helpless people, who are being kept away from their homeland either through deception or force, continue to follow life in Afghanistan and the successes of the Afghan people with great interest.

Neither U.S. propaganda nor other imperialist propaganda that constantly calumniate Afghanistan were able to hide the truth behind the construction of a new life there. The newspapers TARIQ AL-'ADL and TASA'OD ATH-THAWRAH, which Iranian officials publish on behalf of Afghan counterrevolutionary organizations, cannot do this either. The leaders of these organizations are facing more and more difficulties each day in housing Afghans in camps set up on Iranian territory. After all, it is no secret that these organizations are closely linked with the U.S. imperialists and that they execute their orders. Rabbani and other leaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionaries who paid several visits to Iran, as well as Hekmatyar and the like, have been on the CIA's payroll for more than a decade now. Therefore, many of the Afghans who happened to pass through Iran and who faced difficult financial situations refused to join the ranks of the counterrevolutionaries despite threats and pressure -- even though they are promised concessions regarding employment and special ration cards.

It is interesting to note that during the long process of registering the names of Afghanis living in Iran for the purpose of their later recruitment for participation in the counterrevolutionary bands, local Iranian officials were able to attract only one-seventh of this group. This treatment of the Afghans by the Iranian officials led to intense protests against the officials by a large group of Afghan clergymen who are in Iran.

As rightly stated by the ASH-SHA'B newspaper of Beirut regarding the policy of the Islamic Republic of Iran on Democratic Afghanistan, Iranian officials who previously paid lip-service to slogans of struggles against imperialism and Zionism, by supporting the Afghan counterrevolutionaries are practically becoming one with the imperialists and Zionists and thus harm the reputation of and discredit the Iranian revolution.

'GANDHI' MOVIE STILL MISREPRESENTED AS NEWS PHOTO

WA090845 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian on 11 May published on page 5 a 600-word B. Bogdanov article entitled "South Africa: Racist 'Liberalization.'" The article attacks South Africa racial policies and alleged U.S. support for South Africa. It is accompanied by a photograph showing a kneeling man in turn-of-the-century costume being beaten by a policeman. The photo is attributed to NEWSWEEK magazine and is captioned "South African 'democracy' in practice -- a policeman deals with an ordinary 'Colored.'" In fact, the picture seems to be a still photo from the Richard Attenborough film "Gandhi," in which Mohandas K. Gandhi is attacked by a South African policeman during a protest demonstration near the turn of the century; the person shown appears to be actor Ben Kingsley, who plays the title role. For a reproduction of the photo, see the JPRS USSR Report: Political and Sociological Affairs No 1415, JPRS 83603, 3 June 1983, page 20.

OAW SUMMIT OPENS IN ADDIS ABABA, ELECTS CHAIRMAN

19th Session Opens

ID090237 Moscow TASS in English 2018 GMT 8 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa June 8 TASS -- The 19th session of the summit assembly of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has opened in the Ethiopian capital today. The African leaders will discuss the most vital problems confronting the continent today, in particular the problem of elimination of the last seats of colonialism and racism in Africa. They will also examine topical problems of economic and social development of the African states.

President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, who was elected OAU chairman at the preceding session, addressed the participants in the forum with greetings. The fact that in spite of the difficulties, independent Africa could come for a summit meeting in Addis Ababa, he stressed, is evidence of its determination to prevent a split and find a practical resolution of all problems facing it.

Mengistu Elected Chairman

LD090532 Moscow TASS in English 0516 GMT 9 Jun 83

[Text] Addis Ababa June 9 TASS -- Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers of Socialist Ethiopia, has been elected a new chairman of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) at the current 19th session of the assembly of the heads of state and government of the OAU member countries in the Ethiopian capital.

SOVIET AMBASSADOR TO KENYA RETIRES, REPLACED

PM241029 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 May 83 First Edition p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle"]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Aleksandr Davidovich Chikvaidze USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Kenya. The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Boris Panteleymonovich Miroshnichenko of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Republic of Kenya in connection with his retirement on pension.

IZVESTIYA: CUBANS ANGERED BY REAGAN, GOLDWATER

PM081155 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 6 Jun 83 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by correspondent Yevg. Bay under the rubric "On Topical Subjects": "The Cubans Are Indignant"]

[Text] Havana -- It is late evening, but the city of Santiago is not asleep. Spontaneous meetings are being held everywhere in support of the revolutionary government, and demonstrations are taking place against the slanderous statements by U.S. President R. Reagan and the unprecedented threats against Cuba by the reactionary Senator R. Goldwater.

"Could the Yankees really believe that they could intimidate our people with threats?" I was asked this by engineer Roger Fernandez, participant in one of those crowded meetings. "We were not frightened by the mercenaries' invasion at the Bay of Pigs, nor by the saber rattling, and the many years of economic blockade have not crushed us. What does the obscurantist Senator Goldwater expect when he calls for a military invasion of Cuba and its transformation into the 51st U.S. state? If it became necessary, all Cubans, young and old, will rise to defend our country. The imperialists do not understand this. They do not know the meaning of the determination of a people who have accomplished a revolution."

"Reagan's statement to the counterrevolutionary rabble in Miami was a disgraceful comedy." Gonzalo Juan, leader of the Union of Young Communists at the construction site of Santiago's textile combine, says. "To what absurdities has the U.S. President come by claiming that relations with the Soviet Union allegedly bring Cuba only 'terror and repression.' The fraternal Soviet state offered us a helping hand at a time when U.S. imperialism intended to starve us out. Dozens of plants and factories have been built on our island and thousands of engineers and technicians have been trained with help from the USSR. Here in Santiago we are now completing the construction of one of the country's largest enterprises, which will produce 80 million square meters of textiles a year. It will be commissioned 26 July, the 30th anniversary of the storming of the Moncada Barracks, and will become the largest textile combine in Latin America. The Soviet friends are helping us build it. Relations of comradeship and assistance have been established with the Soviet specialists in our country."

"Reagan is telling monstrous lies by claiming that our government forcibly sends hundreds of thousands of young people to other countries," said (Belkis Feliu), a doctor who spent several years working in isolated corners of Angola. "We answered our hearts' call to help countries threatened by imperialism and did so at the request of their legitimate governments. I volunteered for the medical team which was sent to southern Angola. The condition of the local population there was dreadful: infectious diseases, high infant mortality, and food shortages. In 3 months we built a field hospital. The first Angolan doctors and medics started training there. Our doctors, teachers, and building workers are working in 34 countries in the world. Reagan distorts the essence of our aid."

...The sugar harvest, which has not been easy this year, is drawing to an end in Cuba. The Cubans are successfully overcoming the hardships facing them. Nevertheless, they are prepared at any moment to exchange the machete for the rifle and defend the gains of the revolution. The crowded popular rallies in support of the government which have been taking place all over the island for several days now are vivid confirmation of this.

REPUBLIC PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE BUREAUS MEET

Kazakh SSR

LD070931 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 0100 GMT 2 Jun 83

[Excerpts] The Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has examined the work of the Kazakh SSR Committee of People's Control. It was noted that Republican organs of the people's control works [words indistinct] in contact and cooperation with party, soviet, and trade union organs, and with the press, television and radio facilitates [words indistinct] the fulfillment of economic and social development plans, the more rational utilization of the raw-material and energy resources, as well as the strengthening of labor discipline.

At the same time, the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau pointed to a number of shortcomings in the work of the republican Committee of People's Control. (?It was noted) that insufficient attention is paid, in particular, to checking the quality of products (?efficiently), to improving labor productivity, to implement production of [words indistinct], and to prevent and eliminate shortcomings.

Turkmen SSR

GF061330 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 May 83 p 1

[Text] A regular meeting of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau has been held. The meeting reviewed the progress of fulfilling the previously adopted resolution on further measures for accelerating the construction and for timely exploiting the capacities of the mineral fertilizer industrial enterprises. It noted that as a result of fulfilling the specified measures in 1982 all the planned capacities were exploited and the rate of completing construction works was more than doubled.

In addition, the meeting noted the necessity of accelerating the rate of labor output, especially since none of the construction sectors has fulfilled the state plan. The corresponding party and economic organs are charged with the task of eliminating the assumed delay of the construction and assembly works in the Chardzhou Chemical Factory, the Gaurdaksk Sulphur Factory, and the Turkmen Factory for Nitric Fertilizers. Any frustration of the rates of constructing these projects will be regarded as a serious violation of party and state discipline.

The meeting heard a question on the serious shortcomings in the work of the food organizations of the Turkmen SSR Trade Ministry for the fulfillment of the demands of the party and government regarding the strengthening of struggle against violation of trade rules. The meeting agreed on measures for eliminating the present shortcomings and abuses and for strengthening the struggle against all negative practices in trade. It also discussed a question on further measures for harvesting crops in 1983.

The Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau reviewed a number of other questions pertaining to the party control over the economy and social life in the republic. The bureau passed appropriate resolutions on these issues.

Uzbek SSR

GF061500 Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 28 May 83 p 1

[Text] A regular meeting of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau heard reports on the progress of fodder processing, increasing the care for sowing of cotton, and other agricultural crops, the construction of livestock sovkhozes, introduction of brigade contract system, preparation of equipment for grain harvesting, and the improvement of the quality of silkworm cocoons presented by B.R. Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers; K.D. Dzhalilov, the republic's first deputy agriculture minister; A. Alimov, minister of the fruit and vegetable industry; and M.I. Igemberdiyev, chairman of the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Agricultural Technology.

In accordance with the demands of the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers the bureau discussed measures for further raising the technical level and quality of machinery and equipment for agriculture. The corresponding ministries and departments, the party obkoms and raykoms and economic leaders are charged with the task of accelerating the full mechanization of cultivation and harvesting of cotton, grain crops, corn and kenaf, and raising the technical level of and quality of the agricultural equipment available in the republic.

The proposals of the Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers on the differential purchase price of raw cotton were adopted. The Bureau recommended the kolkhozes and sovkhozes to direct the additional incomes acquired from the increase in cotton purchase price and other agricultural products toward increasing the production of raw cotton, vegetables, fruits, and livestock products.

The Bureau discussed a report on the work of Khorezm Obkom of the Uzbekistan Communist Party for achieving control over popular education in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. The Bureau obliged the Khorezm Obkom, the republic's education ministry, and the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education to eliminate the shortcomings experienced in the work of the oblast's popular education organs.

The Bureau heard a report by (Yangiulskiy) Gorkom on maintaining the unity of organizational and political work and on further strengthening the party and state discipline. The Bureau obliged the party gorkom to strengthen its work in this direction and to further develop production forces and culture in the city.

The Bureau discussed the work of Namangan Gorkom for mobilizing the collectives for the rapid achievement of scientific and technical progress in light of the decisions of the Seventh Plenum of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, referred to the shortcomings and derelictions in this regard and ordered the party gorkom and the city party organizations to eliminate them as soon as possible. Some other questions pertaining to economic and cultural construction were also reviewed.

REPUBLIC SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM SESSIONS HELD

Armenian SSR

GF070457 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 2 May 83 p 1

[Excerpts] A periodic session of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has been held.

The Presidium reviewed the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decision on 15 March 1983 on the tasks of the people's deputies councils to secure the implementation of the plans for the construction of residential houses and social and cultural projects. Comrade B.Y. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, addressed the session on this issue.

The Presidium adopted a decision on the issue and urged the executive committees of the republic's rayon and city people's deputies councils to cultivate constant measures for its implementation in light of the local conditions and obtained experiences. The permanent commissions of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet were urged to carry out systematic supervision of the implementation of the housing and civil construction plans.

The session heard and reviewed the report of the Kirovakan City People's Deputies Council Executive Committee on the tasks of the People's Deputies Council regarding the increase in the production of consumer goods and improvement of their quality and the course of implementation of the decision of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium adopted on 7 September 1982. Ly. Khachatryan, chairman of Kirovakan City Soviet Executive Committee, spoke on this issue.

In the decision adopted on this issue the Presidium urged the Kirovakan People's Deputies Council and the executive committees of the republic's city and rayon people's deputies councils to constantly realize necessary practical means to secure the increase of the consumer goods production, improvement of their quality, and expansion of their variety and decisively eliminate the existing mistakes and deviations.

The session reviewed the report of the Armenian SSR State Committee on Vocational and Tecinical Education on the Armenian SSR 1981-85 state plan for socioeconomic development and the course of implementation of the law regarding the training of workers cadres. Committee Chairman Comrade S.A. Mikayelyan spoke on this issue. Comrade E.M. Mirzoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Permanent Committee on National Education and Culture, also spoke on the issue.

The decision adopted by the Presidium on this matter aims at cultivating and realizing full means to secure the complete implementation of the 11th 5-Year Plan on training of workers cadres in light of the resolutions of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum in April 1983 regarding cadre work.

The organization of public supervision regarding implementation of laws on trade and consumer services in Talin was reviewed.

The Presidium also heard a report on the results of the united day of the Supreme Soviet deputies held in the republic on 13 April 1983, the results of the revisions of the proposals, applications and complaints received from citizens, and other issues of state life. Corresponding decrees and decisions were adopted.

Turkmen SSR

GF071146 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 22 May 83 p 2

[Text] Under the chairmanship of B. Iyazkuliyev, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a meeting of the Presidium was held.

The meeting reviewed a question on the work of Chardzhou Oblast's people's deputies councils for increasing production and improving the quality of consumer goods in light of the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress and the November 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum. N. Bazarov, deputy chairman of the oblast soviet Executive Committee, presented a report.

It was noted that Chardzhou Oblast's local councils are making a definite effort to realizing the resolutions of the party and government on the better maintenance of consumer goods for the population. In addition, the needs of population for many goods have not yet been met. A number of enterprises are not fulfilling at the required rate their plans for the total volume of output, for nomenclature of goods and for the production of high quality goods. The range of products still remains narrow. The oblast's enterprises are weakly reacting to the demands of the trade organizations which are involved in producing the priority essential goods. Production of goods from local materials and materials extracted from the industry is developing slowly. The local councils are not using completely their overall capabilities in the field of coordinating the consumer goods production plans and in the field of achieving control over their fulfillment.

The Presidium reviewed a question on the situation and measures for improving legitimate propaganda and the legitimate upbringing of the republic's population. It was noted in the report of I. Bakiyev, chairman of the Legislative Proposals Commission of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet, that the work for propagating the legitimate knowledge, bringing up the the population in the spirit of respecting Soviet law and strengthening state and labor discipline has been frequently discussed in the sessions of the local people's deputies councils and in the meetings of the executive committees and permanent commissions. The quality of lectures on the legitimate subjects has been improved. A total of 36 popular universities and 120 faculties for legitimate knowledge are now operating in the republic. Legitimate advice is being offered to the population through a wide set of constantly operating social juridical consultation officers and information centers.

However, this work is being carried out ineffectively in many labor collectives. The leaders of enterprises, organizations and institutes often incorrectly use the norms of labor legislation, which is the reason why the republic's courts have to revise many erroneous prosecutions every year. The popular universities for legitimate knowledge are paying inadequate attention to the legitimate teaching of the members of the voluntary popular detachments, creative courts, comradeship courts and people's controllers, whose activity requires a working knowledge of legislation. Legitimate upbringing is slowly carried out in the inhabited areas. There are material shortcomings in the organizations involved in teaching legitimate discipline in the educational institutions.

The meeting of the Presidium also heard a number of other questions concerning state life. Corresponding resolutions were adopted on questions discussed. M. G. Schmidt, member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Baymakhanova, minister of light industry; R. N. Berdyyev, minister of internal affairs; and leaders of other ministries and departments in the republic participated in the discussion of agenda topics.

SEVERE WEATHER CAUSES DAMAGE TO CROPS, HOMES

Mudslides in Tajiktstan

LD081752 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1300 GMT 8 Jun 83

[From the Vremya Newscast]

[Text] In the Kuybyshev Rayon of the Tajik SSR, a mud avalanche has afflicted settled areas and washed away houses, causing damage to agricultural crops. Now, looking at the absolutely calm flow of the Yavansu, it is difficult to imagine that today, just a few hours ago, its waters had such destructive power. Swollen with precipitation four times the norm for 10 days for Yavan Rayon where the torrent began, the Yavansu spilled over its banks, washed away a dam, and deposited tons of silt and clay on the on the nearby farmsteads of the Moskva kolkhoz and the 25th Party Congress sovkhoz. Even the old inhabitants of the rayon cannot recall anything like it.

In one night, the mud destroyed houses and damaged more than 300 hectares of cotton and about 150 hectares of feed land. However, the calamity did not take people unaware: A rayon headquarters to combat the elements was organized efficiently, equipment was brought out, and in just 2 hours the break in the dam was eliminated. [video shows men, machinery rebuilding river banks] The people suffering from the floods received emergency help -- all inhabitants of the villages came out to help to remove things from the destroyed houses, to give refuge to the women and children. Families who suffered from the floods are now housed in the rural club, kindergarten premises, and in specially brought-in tents. [video shows destruction; damage done to houses, fields; rescue operations]

The rayon headquarters is doing everything it can to provide people with permanent housing. The Tajik cottongrowers have accumulated great experience in cultivating their crops in the most difficult weather conditions. Thus, the working people of the villages of Kuybyshev Rayon, despite the caprices of nature, plan to hand over to the homeland 45,000 tons of cotton.

Rain, Hail in Azerbaijan

LD082344 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 8 Jun 83

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Heavy torrential rain and hail storms have occurred in the western parts of Azerbaijan. Great losses have been inflicted on the republic's farms. [video shows damaged crops, piles of large hail] As the clouds rushed low over the fields, they rained down hailstones that reached the size of an egg. The soil was covered in places with a layer of ice up to 5 cms thick. Roads were washed away and many residential and farm buildings were ruined. [video shows damaged roads, buildings] Vineyard plantations, graincrops, vegetables and feeds have been damaged over an area of almost 5,000 hectares. Operational headquarters have been set up to repair the damages of this natural calamity and rehabilitation work is being carried out. The growers are putting the grapevines back on to their trellises and are restoring flattened crops. [video shows rescue operations] Scientists and workers of establishments and enterprises in nearby towns have come to the aid of the rural inhabitants.